AB 40 **Bonta, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental impact reports: coal handling, storage, and export.

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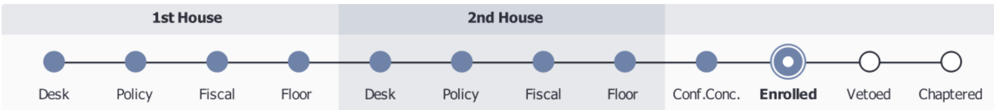

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 50. Noes 17.).

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA provides that when an environmental impact report (EIR) has been prepared for a project, no subsequent or supplemental EIR shall be required by a lead agency or responsible agency, unless specified events occur. This bill would require a lead agency, before issuing the initial discretionary approval for a large-volume bulk coal facility, defined as a facility with a design capacity exceeding 5,000,000 short tons per year of coal handling, storage, or export to prepare or cause to be prepared an EIR. The bill would prohibit a lead agency, air pollution control district, or air quality management district from relying on an existing EIR to issue a discretionary approval for, or to, a large-volume bulk coal facility, and would require a subsequent or new EIR to be prepared, if any of a list of specified conditions are met, including that there is an increase in design capacity of a project that did not previously meet the definition of a large-volume bulk coal facility, as provided; there is a change in the type of coal handled, stored, or exported, or the EIR did not explicitly address the type of coal handled, stored, or exported; or there is a significant increase in the quantity of coal handled, stored, or exported, or the EIR did not explicitly disclose the quantity of coal to be handled, stored, or exported. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	12/02/2024	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 113 **Gabriel, D** HTML PDF

Budget Act of 2026.

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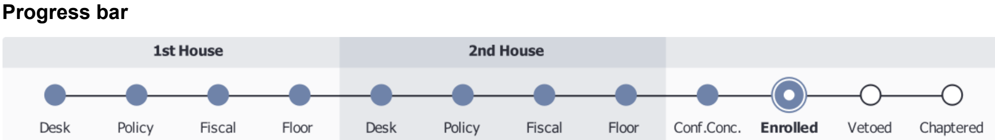

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 29. Noes 4.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2026 made appropriations for the support of state government for the 2026–27 fiscal year. This bill would amend that budget act by amending, adding, and repealing items of appropriation and making other changes. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as a Budget Bill. This bill would declare that it makes an appropriation for the usual current expenses of the state, and shall go into immediate effect. This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/08/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

AB 192 **Committee on Budget** **HTML** **PDF**

Energy: transmission infrastructure accelerator: financing.

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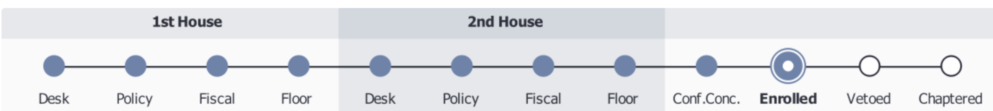

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - From committee: Do pass. (Ayes 18. Noes 0.) (August 31). Read second time. Ordered to third reading. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law creates the Energy Unit within the Governor's Office of Business and Economic Development (GO-Biz) and requires the unit to establish a Transmission Infrastructure Accelerator (accelerator), in coordination with certain entities, for purposes of developing a financing and development strategy for eligible transmission projects receiving financing pursuant to specified provisions of the act. As part of its duties, existing law requires the accelerator to select accelerator projects that have the opportunity to receive public financing. Existing law provides for the establishment of an Independent System Operator (ISO) as a nonprofit public benefit corporation and requires the ISO to ensure efficient use and reliable operation of the electrical transmission grid consistent with achieving planning and operating reserve criteria no less stringent than those established by the Western Electricity Coordinating Council and the North American Electric Reliability Council. This bill would require the accelerator to evaluate the draft results of the ISO's transmission planning process. The bill would authorize the accelerator to select, upon the release of the approved transmission planning process, one or more eligible transmission projects that may have the opportunity to receive public financing, as described. The bill would instead require that the accelerator ensure that selected transmission projects eligible for public financing meet specified criteria, and that the project sponsors seeking funding for the selected transmission project meet specified criteria. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/08/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

AB 282 **Pellerin, D** HTML PDF

Elections: seizure of election materials.

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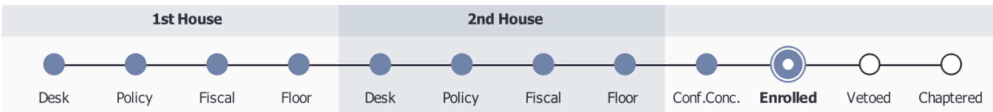

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Joint Rule 62(a), file notice suspended. Assembly Rule 56 suspended. (Pending re-refer to Com. on APPR.) From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in, but first be re-referred to Com. on APPR. (Ayes 6. Noes 2.) (August 30). Re-referred to Com. on APPR. From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 9. Noes 1.) (August 30). Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Would make it a felony, punishable by imprisonment for 16 months or 2 or 3 years, to seize or cause or assist in the seizure of ballots, election records, or certified voting technology before election results are certified by the elections official. The bill would also make it a felony punishable by imprisonment for 2, 3, or 4 years for any person with authority to direct another person subject to their supervision or authority to seize ballots, election records, or certified voting technology before election results are certified. By creating new crimes, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/22/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 306 **Schultz, D** HTML PDF

California Building Standards Commission: appeals: code interpretations.

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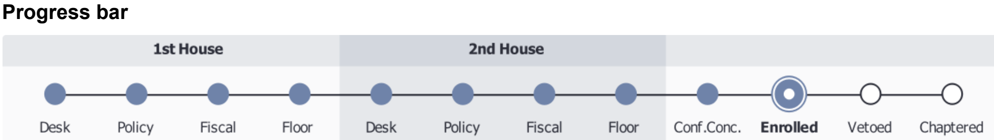

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 74. Noes 0.).

Summary: Existing law authorizes any person adversely affected by any regulation, rules, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of any state agency respecting the administration of any building standard to appeal the issue for resolution to the California Building Standards Commission. Existing law authorizes any local agency having authority to enforce a state building standard and any person adversely affected by any regulation, rule, omission, interpretation, decision, or practice of that agency respecting that building standard to appeal to the commission, provided that both wish to appeal the issue for resolution to the commission. Existing law authorizes the commission to accept those appeals only if the commission determines that the issues involved in the appeal have statewide significance. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to expand the reasons for which a person can appeal to the commission to include, among other things, a request for approval to use an alternate material. The bill would modify the conditions under which the commission may accept an appeal by removing the requirement that both the local agency and the adversely affected person wish to appeal the issue, and by requiring that certain issues appealed have both statewide significance and that the person seeking the appeal has exhausted all local appeals procedures before appealing to the commission, subject to a certain exception. The bill would require the commission to review those appealed issues with specified stakeholders. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/23/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

AB 550 | Petrie-Norris, D | HTML | PDF

The California Endangered Species Act: take of species proposed for listing: renewable electrical generation facilities.

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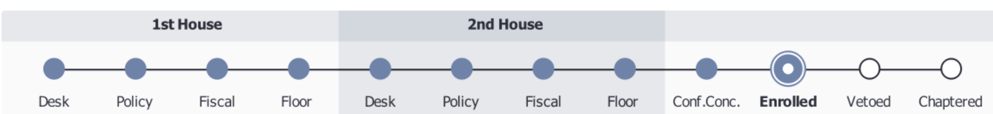

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/26/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).

Summary: The California Endangered Species Act prohibits the taking of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, except as specified. Under the act, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize the take of listed species by certain entities through permits or memorandums of understanding for specified purposes. The act allows take of an endangered, threatened, or candidate species by permit if, among other things, the impact of the authorized take is fully minimized and mitigated. This bill would also allow the department to authorize by permit the take of a species proposed for listing, as defined, if specified conditions are met. The bill would provide that if a species proposed for listing becomes listed as an endangered, threatened, or candidate species, further authorization or approval shall not be required for a take of that species, if specified conditions are met, including that the species proposed for listing was included as a covered species in a permit previously issued by the department for incidental take and that the incidental take is caused by a renewable electrical generation facility. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/11/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/25/2026

AB 635 **Ahrens, D** HTML PDF

Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program: Attorney General.

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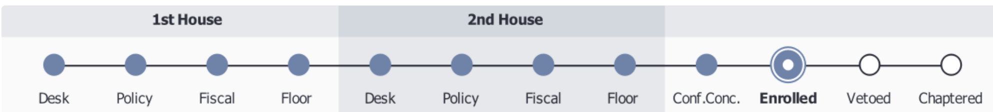

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Mobilehome Residency Law prescribes various terms and conditions of tenancies in mobilehome parks. Existing law establishes within the Department of Housing and Community Development the Mobilehome Residency Law Protection Program, which authorizes additional enforcement measures for violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law. Existing law requires the department to refer any alleged violations of law or regulations within the department's jurisdiction to the Division of Codes and Standards within the department, and to refer any alleged violations of law or regulations that are not within the jurisdiction of the department, as specified, to the appropriate enforcement agency. This bill would require the department to additionally refer alleged violations of the Mobilehome Residency Law, certain laws relating to the conversion or closure of a mobilehome park, and related local government ordinances to a nonprofit legal services provider within 5 days of receipt. (Based on 08/03/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/03/2026

AB 750 **Quirk-Silva, D** HTML PDF

Department of Housing and Community Development.

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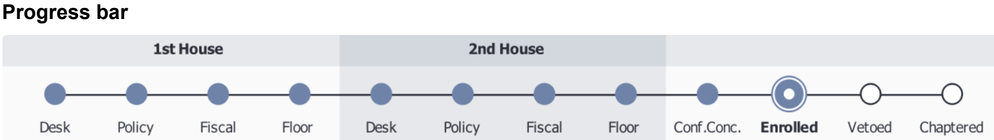

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation, to make loans or grants, or both loans and grants, to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk of conversion to market-rate housing. This bill would also authorize the department to make those loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of housing projects that qualify as a challenged development, as defined. The bill would require the department to grant priority for these loans and grants to housing projects that are department funded and have an affordability restriction that has expired or have a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion, as defined. The bill would authorize the department to establish separate selection and underwriting standards for these projects and projects that are challenged developments. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 817 **González, Mark, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Cold storage facilities.

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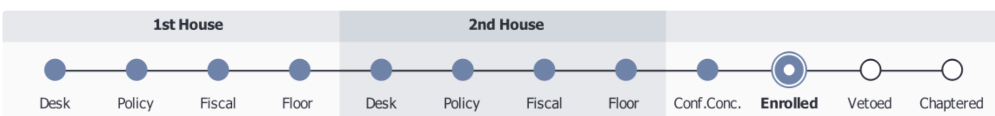

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Permit Streamlining Act establishes requirements for the review and approval of applications for development projects, as defined, by public agencies, including requiring that a public agency that is the lead agency for the development project approve or disapprove the project within certain time periods, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a building permit for cold storage facilities, as defined, unless the owner of the cold storage facility, or the lessee or operator of the cold storage facility, as specified, establishes a contingency fund, as defined, to be used upon declared national, state, or local emergencies in certain circumstances. Until July 1, 2028, the bill would limit the definition of cold storage facilities for purposes of these provisions to facilities located within the geographic boundaries of the Boyle Heights Community Plan. The bill would require an owner of a cold storage facility to provide evidence of the contingency fund at the discretion of the city, county, or city and county, as specified, and authorize an owner to require the lessee or operator of the cold storage facility to establish and maintain the contingency fund. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 939 **Schultz, D** HTML PDF

Housing development: density bonuses: affordability of for-sale units.

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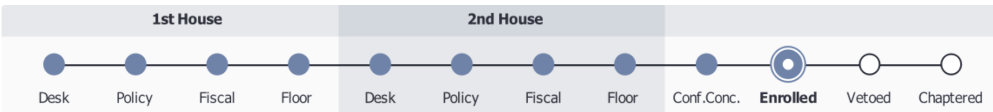

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 67. Noes 6.).

Summary: Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct specified units and meets other requirements. Existing law, among other things, requires compliance with certain affordability requirements, including requiring that the applicant agree to ensure, and that the city, county, or city and county ensure, that a for-sale unit that qualified the applicant for the award of the density bonus is either (1) initially sold to and occupied by a person or family of very low, low, or moderate income, as specified, or (2) if the unit is not purchased by an income-qualified person or family within 180 days after the issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the unit is purchased by a qualified nonprofit housing corporation, as provided. This bill would additionally allow the applicant and the city, county, or city and county to comply with the above-described affordability requirements with respect to a for-sale unit by ensuring that the unit is purchased by a nonprofit housing corporation, as specified, for properties to be sold to and occupied by extremely low, very low, or lower income families who participate in a below market interest rate loan program, as described. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 956 **Quirk-Silva, D** HTML PDF

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

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1st House				2nd House							
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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 60. Noes 2.).

Summary: Existing law also provides for the creation of junior accessory dwelling units by local ordinance, or, if a local agency has not adopted an ordinance, by ministerial approval, in single-family residential zones in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law, the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, among other things, makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a planned development, and any provision of a governing document, that effectively prohibits or unreasonably restricts the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use that meets the above-described standards and conditions for those units. This bill would revise the provision governing prohibitions or restrictions on the construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on a lot zoned for single-family residential use to instead apply to a lot zoned to allow single-family residential use. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/12/2026

AB 982 **Carrillo, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Mining: The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975: mining operations status: idle reserve mine status.

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Surface Mining and Reclamation Act of 1975 prohibits a person, with exceptions, from conducting surface mining operations unless, among other things, a permit is obtained from, a specified reclamation plan is submitted to and approved by, and financial assurances for reclamation have been approved by the lead agency for the operation of the surface mining operation. The act requires, within 90 days of a surface mining operation becoming idle the operator to submit an interim management plan to the lead agency for review. Under existing law, the review and approval of an interim management plan is not a project for the purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). The act authorizes the interim management plan to remain in effect for a period not to exceed 5 years, which may be renewed for an additional period not to exceed 5 years, and which may be renewed for one additional 5-year renewal period at the expiration of the first 5-year renewal period, if the lead agency finds that the surface mining operator has complied fully with the interim management plan, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2033, authorize a surface mining operation that is authorized to extract construction aggregate materials, as defined, but currently idle, to apply for and request the Division of Mine Reclamation to review and comment on an application for "Idle Reserve Mine Status" if specified conditions are met. If the division concludes that all of the specified conditions are met and comments on the application for "Idle Reserve Mine Status," and if the lead agency approves "Idle Reserve Mine Status," the bill would authorize the lead agency to extend the maximum renewal period that an interim management plan may remain in effect by up to 10 years, as provided. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1156 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Williamson Act contracts: cancellation fees: photovoltaic solar facilities.

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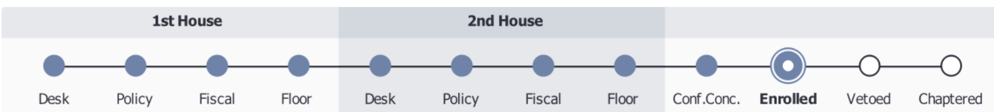

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 21. Noes 14.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Assembly Rule 63 suspended. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965, otherwise known as the Williamson Act, authorizes a city or county to contract with a landowner to limit the use of agricultural land to agricultural use if the land is located in an agricultural preserve designated by the city or county, as specified. Existing law authorizes the county or city to cancel a contract under certain circumstances and conditions. Existing law requires the city or county to determine the amount of the cancellation fee, based on the assessor's determination of the fair market value of the land as though it were free of the contractual restriction, that the landowner shall pay if the city and county approves a cancellation of a contract, as specified. Existing law authorizes the city or county to waive the payment or extend the time for making payment if the cancellation is caused by an involuntary transfer or change in the use which may be made of land, the county or city has determined that it is in the best interest of the program to conserve agricultural land use that the payment be either deferred or not required, and the extension is approved by the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, as provided. This bill would remove the ability of a city or county to waive payment or extend the time for making payment, as described above. The bill would instead authorize the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency, upon application by the landowner, to waive payment or extend the time for making payment, as described above, if either the cancellation is caused by an involuntary transfer or change in the use which may be made of the land, as described above, or the cancellation is to facilitate a photovoltaic solar facility that meets specified conditions. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 1165 **Gipson, D** HTML PDF

California Housing Justice Act of 2026.

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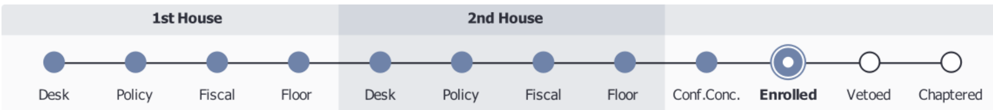

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 59. Noes 13.).

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the California Housing and Homelessness Agency and makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program, the Housing for a Healthy California Program, and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Existing law also establishes the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention Program, administered by the department, for the purpose of providing jurisdictions, as defined, with one-time grant funds to support regional coordination and expand or develop local capacity to address homelessness challenges, as specified. This bill would enact the California Housing Justice Act of 2026, which would require the department to create, by August 1, 2030, finance plans to solve homelessness and to solve the housing unaffordability crisis, and related statewide performance metrics. The bill would also require the department to seek public consult in developing those finance plans. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1198 **Haney, D** HTML PDF

Public works: prevailing wages.

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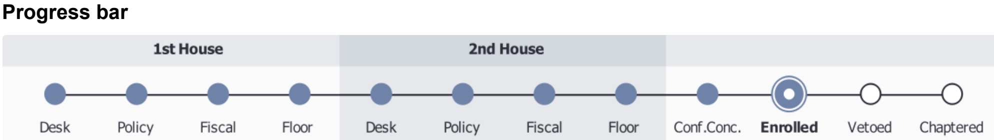

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Position

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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 31. Noes 9.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires that, except as specified, not less than the general prevailing rate of per diem wages, determined by the Director of Industrial Relations, be paid to workers employed on public works projects. Existing law requires the body awarding a contract for a public work to obtain from the director the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for work of a similar character in the locality in which the public work is to be performed, and the general prevailing rate of per diem wages for holiday and overtime work, for each craft, classification, or type of worker needed to execute the contract. Under existing law, if the director determines during any quarterly period that there has been a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, the director is required to make that change available to the awarding body and their determination is final. Under existing law, that determination does not apply to public works contracts for which the notice to bidders has been published. This bill would instead state, commencing July 1, 2027, that if the director determines, within a semiannual period, that there is a change in any prevailing rate of per diem wages in a locality, that determination applies to any public works contract that is awarded or for which notice to bidders is published after July 1, 2027, if the awarded value of the contract is $35,000,000 or greater. The bill would authorize any contractor, awarding body, or specified representative affected by a change in rates on a particular contract to, within 20 days, file with the director a verified petition to review the determination of that rate, as specified. The bill would require the director to, upon notice to the interested parties, initiate an investigation or hold a hearing, and, within 20 days after the filing of that petition, except as specified, make a final determination and transmit the determination in writing to the awarding body and to the interested parties. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1265 **Haney, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Income taxes: credits: rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

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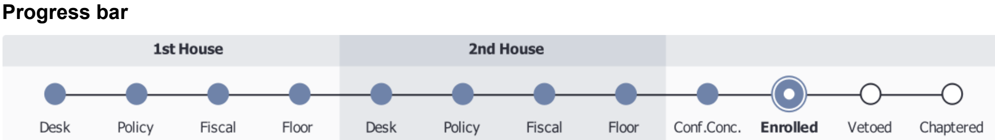

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law allow a credit against the taxes imposed by those laws, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2021, and before January 1, 2027, for rehabilitation of certified historic structures, as defined, and, under the Personal Income Tax Law, for a qualified residence, as defined. Existing law allows an increased credit of 25% of the qualified rehabilitation expenditures with respect to a certified historic structure meeting any of certain criteria, including a rehabilitated structure that includes affordable housing for lower income households. Existing law requires a taxpayer to receive an allocation from the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) to be eligible for the credit. Existing law limits the aggregate amount of money that can be allocated for these credits per calendar year. Existing law requires, on an annual basis beginning January 1, 2021, until January 1, 2027, the Legislative Analyst to collaborate with the CTCAC and the State Office of Historic Preservation to review the effectiveness of these tax credits, as described. This bill would require the Legislative Analyst to submit a review of the effectiveness of the tax credits for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, and before January 1, 2027, to the Legislature, as specified. This bill, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2032, would enact a similar credit against the taxes imposed by the Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law for the rehabilitation of certified historic structures, as provided. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/25/2026

AB 1294 **Haney, D** HTML PDF

Real property tax: welfare exemption: moderate-income housing.

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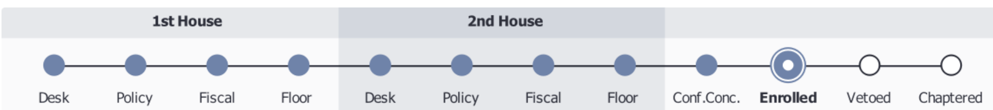

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing property tax law, pursuant to constitutional authorization, provides for a “welfare exemption” for property used exclusively for religious, hospital, scientific, or charitable purposes and that is owned or operated by certain types of nonprofit entities, if certain qualifying criteria are met. That law provides a partial welfare exemption in the case of residential rental property used for lower income households, as specified, calculated as that percentage of the value of the property that is equal to the percentage that the number of units serving lower income households represents of the total number of residential units. This bill would, for lien dates commencing on or after January 1, 2027, and before January 1, 2030, provide a partial welfare exemption in the case of certain residential rental property used for low- and moderate-income households. The partial exemption would be equal to the value of the units serving low- and moderate-income households, as defined. The bill would require an owner to make specified certifications relating to the use of the property. The bill would apply the exemption described above for a period of 15 years from the date of the initial filing of the exemption, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1448 **Hart, D** HTML PDF

Coastal resources: California Coastal Sanctuary: tidelands and submerged lands: oil and gas development.

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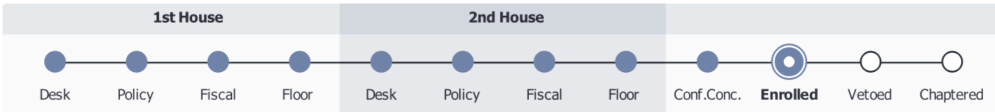

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 46. Noes 18.).
Summary:	Existing law creates the California Coastal Sanctuary and provides that it includes all state waters subject to tidal influence, except as provided. Existing law authorizes the State Lands Commission to enter into any lease for the extraction of oil or gas from state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in the California Coastal Sanctuary if the commission determines both that oil and gas deposits in the California Coastal Sanctuary are being drained by means of producing wells upon adjacent federal lands and that the lease is in the best interest of the state. This bill would prohibit the commission from entering into leases for the extraction of oil or gas, as described above, in areas designated as California marine protected areas or national marine sanctuaries, as provided. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/04/2026

AB 1457 **Bryan, D** **HTML** **PDF**

General plan: environmental justice element: disadvantaged communities.

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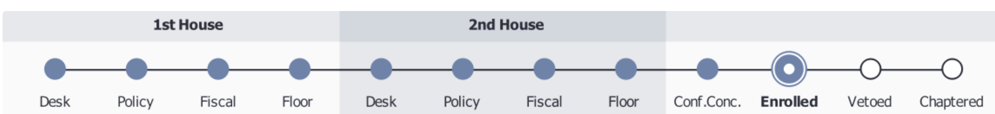

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 8. Noes 2.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 58. Noes 18.).
Summary:	The Planning and Zoning Law requires each planning agency to prepare and the legislative body of each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that contains specified mandatory elements, including an environmental justice element, or related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, that identifies disadvantaged communities, as defined, within the area covered by the general plan of the city, county, or city and county, if the city, county, or city and county

has a disadvantaged community, as specified. The law requires a city, county, or city and county subject to these provisions to adopt or review the environmental justice element, or the environmental justice goals, policies, and objectives in other elements, upon the adoption of the next revision of two or more elements concurrently on or after January 1, 2018. This bill would require a city, county, or city and county to meaningfully involve disadvantaged communities in the development, adoption, and implementation of the environmental justice element, or the related goals, policies, and objectives integrated in other elements, using methods that are designed to effectively involve disadvantaged communities based on local conditions and circumstances, as specified. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/18/2026

AB 1556 **Haney, D** HTML PDF

Recovery housing: funding.

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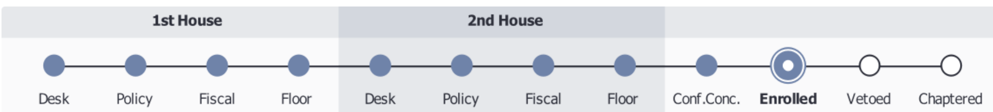

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.).

Summary: Existing law requires a state agency or department that funds, implements, or administers a state program that provides housing or housing-related services to people experiencing homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness to revise or adopt guidelines and regulations to include enumerated Housing First policies. Existing law specifies the core components of Housing First, including services that are informed by a harm-reduction philosophy that recognizes drug and alcohol use and addiction as a part of tenants' lives and where tenants are engaged in nonjudgmental communication regarding drug and alcohol use. This bill would require applicants for state homelessness funding for recovery housing, as defined, to demonstrate the availability of a range of interventions, as specified. The bill would require a program that provides recovery housing to meet specified requirements in order to be eligible for state funding, including that the program satisfies the core components of Housing First, relapse is not, unless there is another lease violation, grounds for eviction and residents receive relapse support, the program provides emergency preparedness and overdose prevention and response training to staff and residents and makes overdose reversal medication available and readily accessible to staff and residents onsite, and the program adopts and maintains a written return-to-use policy, as specified. (Based on 08/03/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/08/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/03/2026

AB 1567 **Ta, R** HTML PDF

General plan: annual report: congregate and residential care for the elderly.

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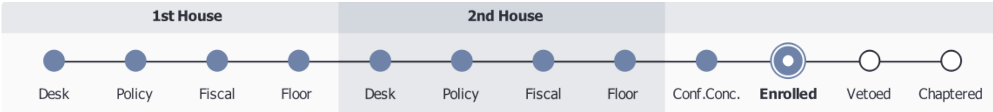

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires the housing element to be revised according to a specific schedule. After the legislative body has adopted all or part of a general plan, existing law requires the planning agency to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to various entities that includes specified information. Existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region’s existing and projected housing need, as provided. Existing law requires each council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing need plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county and that furthers specified objectives. This bill would, for the 7th and each subsequent revision of the housing element, authorize a planning agency to include in that report the number of units approved for congregate care for the elderly or residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined, for up to 15% of a jurisdiction’s regional housing need allocation for any income category, if congregate housing for the elderly or residential care facilities is included in the regional housing need determination, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/12/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1573 **Bryan, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Land use: housing elements: target population.

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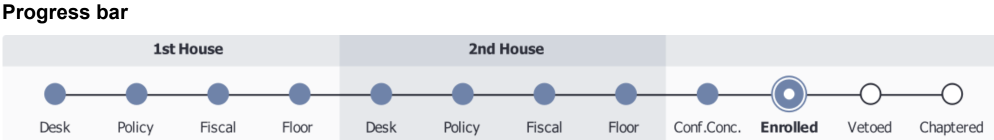

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a general plan for land use development that includes, among other things, a housing element containing specified information, including an analysis of its special housing, emergency shelter, and supportive housing needs, as defined. Existing law defines the term “target population” for purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element to include certain persons, including persons with low incomes who have one or more disabilities and individuals eligible for specified developmental disability services. This bill, the Unseen and Unheard Housing Act, would provide that the definition of the term “target population” for the purposes of requirements applicable to the housing element, as described above, may include victims of domestic violence, victims of sexual assault, and victims of human trafficking, as specified. (Based on 08/26/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/12/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/01/2026

AB 1600 **Arambula, D** HTML PDF

Disadvantaged communities: farmworker communities.

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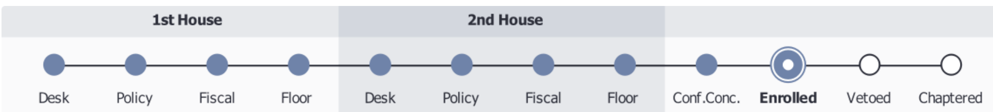

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law defines “disadvantaged communities” and requires the California Environmental Protection Agency to identify disadvantaged communities for investment opportunities from the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund and for other purposes. This bill would require the agency to do specified things regarding farmworker communities for purposes of identifying disadvantaged communities including, among other things, assessing whether designating farmworker communities as disadvantaged communities would increase those communities’ access to investment opportunities and identifying potential barriers faced by low-income farmworker communities in accessing investment opportunities, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/16/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1608 **Wilson, D** HTML PDF

Office of the Inspector General, High-Speed Rail.

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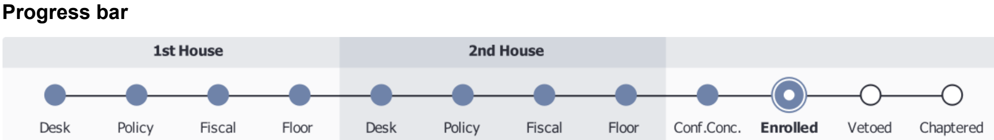

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 64. Noes 8.).

Summary: Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state. Existing law creates the High-Speed Rail Authority Office of the Inspector General and authorizes the High-Speed Rail Authority Inspector General to initiate an audit or review regarding oversight related to delivery of the high-speed rail project undertaken by the authority and the selection and oversight of contractors related to that project. Existing law authorizes the Inspector General to select, appoint, and employ officers and employees necessary to carry out the functions of the office, as specified. This bill would rename the office as the Office of the Inspector General, High-Speed Rail and revise the title of the Inspector General as the Inspector General of the High-Speed Rail. This bill would authorize the Inspector General to adopt and make use of the classifications, associated salary ranges, and other forms of compensation established or otherwise used by other state agencies identified by the Inspector General as performing comparable oversight work, as specified. This bill would authorize the Inspector General to contract for goods and services that the Inspector General deems necessary for the furtherance of the purposes of the office. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/05/2026

AB 1621 **Wilson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Planning and Zoning Law: postentitlement phase permits: Housing Accountability Act.

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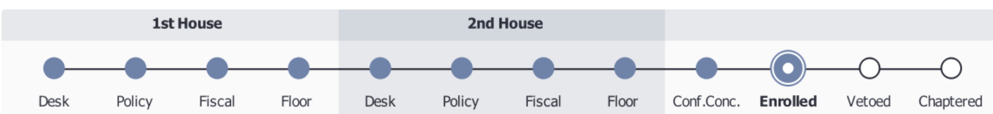

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a local agency or state agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information required from any applicant for a postentitlement phase permit, as defined. Existing law also establishes time limits for completing reviews regarding whether an application for a postentitlement phase permit is complete and compliant, and whether to approve or deny an application. Existing law requires the time limits to be tolled, if the local agency or state agency requires review of the application by an outside entity, until the outside entity completes the review and returns the application, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency or state agency from requiring or requesting more than 2 plan check and specification reviews in connection with an application for a building permit, as part of its review. The bill would authorize a local agency or state agency to deny an application that is not compliant with the permit standards following 2 plan check and specification reviews. The bill would also authorize an applicant to request additional submittals of applications that are not compliant with the permit standards. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/22/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 1663 **Wallis, R** HTML PDF

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: removal: trimming.

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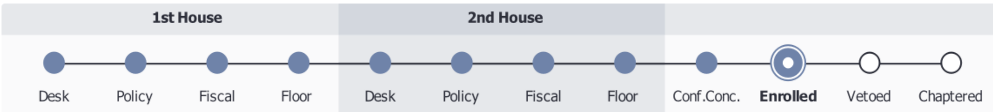

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to permit the taking of a western Joshua tree if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree through measures that are roughly proportional in extent to the authorized taking of the western Joshua tree. The act authorizes, in lieu of completing the mitigation measures, a permittee to elect to satisfy the mitigation obligation by paying fees pursuant to a specified fee schedule, as provided. The act authorizes the department to permit the removal or trimming of a dead western Joshua tree or trimming of a live western Joshua tree, without payment of fees or other mitigation, provided that the dead western Joshua tree or any limb to be removed satisfies a specified condition. The act requires a property owner seeking a permit to submit a permit request to the department with specified information, including a signed attestation or certification, as provided. This bill would alternatively allow the agent of a property owner to submit the permit request and to satisfy other related requirements imposed on a property owner. The bill would delete the requirement for the permit request to include a signed attestation or certification. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/29/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1679 **González, Mark, D** HTML PDF

Local pop-up small business program.

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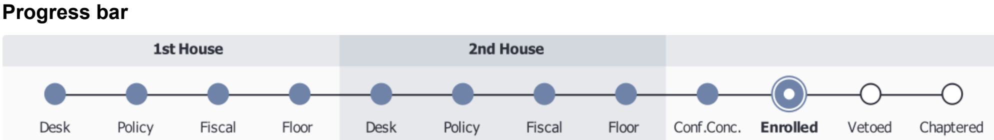

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).
Summary:	Existing law establishes various programs to promote small businesses operating in nonstandard locations, including cottage food operations and sidewalk vendors, and imposes requirements on, and provides authorizations to, local governments relating to these programs. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city or the board of supervisors of a county, as applicable, to license any kind of business not prohibited by law, transacted and carried on within the limits of the jurisdiction of the city or county, and to fix the rate of the license fee and provide for its collection, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, defined as a local jurisdiction to allow temporary commercial activation authorization for a pop-up small business, as those terms are defined, to operate for no more than 120 days in an eligible commercial space without requiring full compliance with standards applicable to permanent occupancy, as specified. The bill would require a local jurisdiction to consider temporarily suspending, deferring, or modifying specified standards and discretionary requirements. The bill would require a temporary commercial activation to comply with health and safety standards governing temporary use and structures, as specified. This bill would further require a local jurisdiction to provide written accessibility compliance guidance materials to an applicant. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/02/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/17/2026

AB 1684 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Common interest developments: cooling systems.

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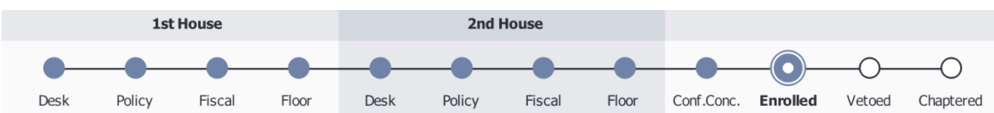

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.
Summary:	The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, governs the formation and operation of common interest developments, and requires a common interest development to be managed by an association, as specified. Existing law includes provisions that limit the authority of an association or the governing documents, as defined, to regulate the use of a member’s separate interest, as defined. Existing law, the Mobilehome Residency Law, governs tenancies in mobilehome parks and includes provisions that are applicable to those who have an ownership interest in a subdivision, cooperative, or condominium for mobilehomes, or a resident-owned mobilehome park, as specified. Existing law makes any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any rental agreement or other instrument affecting the tenancy of a homeowner or resident that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system in a mobilehome void and unenforceable. Existing law provides that a “cooling system” includes a portable air-conditioning unit, a window air-conditioning unit, a swamp cooler or any evaporative

cooler, a cooling fan system, a heat pump, or any other technology that reasonably creates an internal temperature cooling benefit, and meets applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by law. This bill would, under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act, make any provision of the governing documents or architectural guidelines void and unenforceable if the provision prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system that complies with all applicable state and local building codes. The bill would also make any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any, among other specified agreements, deed that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation, upgrade, replacement, or use of a cooling system, void and unenforceable. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/02/2026	**Current Text:**	08/27/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/06/2026

AB 1693 | Zbur, D | HTML | PDF

Accelerated retailer building plan approval: tenant improvements.

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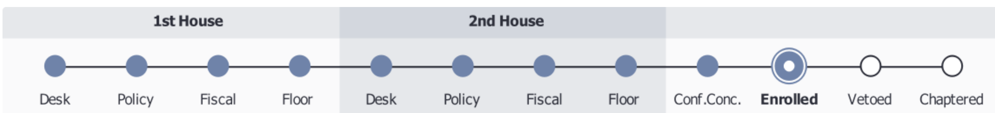

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).

Summary: The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Department of General Services. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Existing law authorizes local governments to enact ordinances or regulations that make building standards amendments to the California Building Standards Code, as specified. Existing law establishes a streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement related to a restaurant, as defined. This bill would establish a similar streamlined approval process for a local permit for a tenant improvement relating to a retailer, as defined. In this regard, the bill would require a local building department, upon the request and at the expense of the permit applicant, to allow a qualified professional certifier, defined as a licensed architect or engineer who meets certain requirements, to certify that the plans and specifications of the tenant improvement comply with all applicable building, health, and safety codes, as specified, unless otherwise provided by specified provisions. The bill would require a qualified professional certifier, or the applicant, as applicable, to prepare certain affidavits related to the tenant improvement under penalty of perjury. The bill would require the local building department to approve or deny the permit application within 20 business days of receiving a complete application. The bill would also authorize the applicant to resubmit corrected plans addressing the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, would limit the local building department's review of each subsequent resubmission to the deficiencies identified in the initial denial, and would require the local building department to approve or deny each subsequent resubmission within 10 business days of receipt. The bill would require each local building department to conduct audits of tenant improvements submitted for certification, as specified. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/03/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1699 **Rogers, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Good Fire Act: Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program: burn bosses: California Environmental Quality Act.

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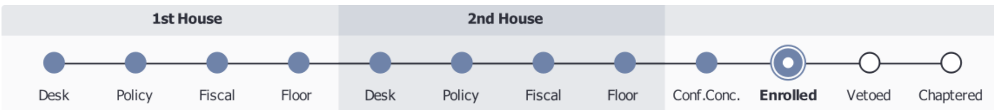

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law creates the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund in the State Treasury to support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning by nonpublic entities, such as cultural fire practitioners, private landowners, and nongovernmental entities. Under existing law, moneys in the fund are under the control of the department, and the department or a contracted third-party administrator is authorized to direct payments for claims from the fund, consistent with specified guidelines adopted by the department. These guidelines include, among other things, (1) a requirement that an eligible claim relate to either a prescribed fire conducted or supervised by a burn boss, as defined, or a cultural burn conducted or supervised by a cultural fire practitioner, and (2) a requirement that a claim shall not be paid from the fund unless the department reviewed and approved a burn plan before the prescribed fire or cultural burning. Existing law requires, upon order of the Department of Finance, the $20,000,000 appropriated to the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection by the Legislature in the Budget Act of 2021 be transferred into the fund, and provides that all moneys deposited or transferred into the fund be continuously appropriated to the department for these purposes. By Executive Order N-35-25, Governor Gavin Newsom suspended the limitation on public and governmental agencies enrolling in the Prescribed Fire Liability Pilot Program to the extent that the limitation would prohibit resource conservation districts and volunteer fire departments or districts from such enrollment. This bill would establish the Good Fire Act, which would indefinitely extend the Prescribed Fire Liability Program. The bill would explicitly state that the Prescribed Fire Claims Fund shall support coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning on any lands within the state. The bill would also expand program eligibility by changing the entities who may receive coverage for losses from prescribed fires and cultural burning from nonpublic entities to individuals and entities other than the department or the federal government, as provided. (Based on 08/20/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/03/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 1732 **Alvarez, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: affordable housing projects: public university or public college housing projects.

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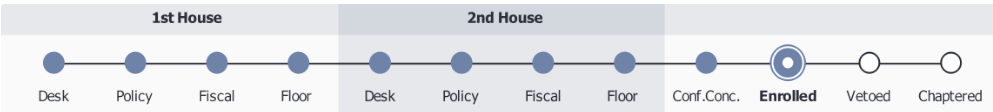

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.
Summary:	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA, until January 1, 2033, exempts from its requirements certain actions for affordable housing projects that meet specified requirements, including confirmation by a public agency that, among other things, the project site satisfies specified requirements and a vacant project site does not contain tribal cultural resources that could be affected by the development that were found pursuant to a consultation and the effects of which cannot be mitigated, as provided. This bill would extend the operation of the above-described exemption to January 1, 2037, and would expand the exemption to also include a public university or public college housing project, as defined, that meets specified requirements. Because the bill would extend the operation of the exemption and would increase duties on a lead agency related to the expansion of this exemption, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/05/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/03/2026

AB 1738 **Carrillo, D** **HTML** **PDF**

State Housing Law: remote inspections.

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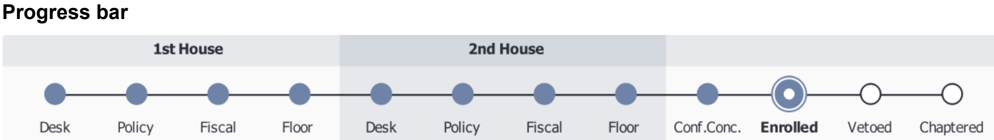

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.
Summary:	The State Housing Law establishes statewide construction and occupancy standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law requires the building department of every city or county to enforce the provisions of the State Housing Law, the State Building Standards Code, and other specified rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the State Housing Law pertaining to standards for buildings used for human habitation. Existing law authorizes an officer, employee, or agent of an enforcement agency to enter and inspect any building or premises whenever necessary to secure compliance with, or prevent a violation of, any provision of the State Housing Law, the building standards published in the State Building Standards Code, and other rules and regulations promulgated pursuant to the provisions of the State Housing Law. Existing law provides certain immunities to a public entity or employee immunity relative to an inspection or license, as provided. This bill would require a city, including a charter city, county, or city and county, except as specified, to offer a homeowner or contractor, as described, the option of requesting remote inspections for all or a subset of an inspection required by a building permit for specified works in one- or 2-family dwelling units, by either January 1, 2028, or July 1, 2028, as provided. The bill would authorize these local agencies to adopt reasonable protocols governing the technical conduct of a remote inspection, as specified. The bill would apply the above-described immunities to remote inspections. The bill would authorize these local agencies to temporarily ban the homeowner or contractor from using the remote inspection if a homeowner is found to have willfully misrepresented the work, as provided. (Based on 08/26/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/05/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

AB 1751 **Quirk-Silva, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act.

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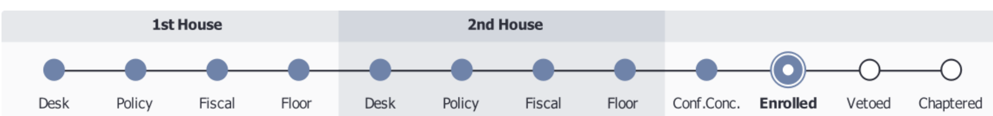

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 36. Noes 2.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 60. Noes 0.).
Summary:	The Planning and Zoning Law contains various provisions requiring a local government that receives an application for certain types of qualified housing developments to review the application under a streamlined, ministerial approval process, depending on the type of housing development, as specified. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map or vesting

tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Existing law, known as the Starter Home Revitalization Act of 2021, among other things, requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets certain requirements, including that the housing development project on the lot proposed to be subdivided will contain 10 or fewer residential units, except as provided. This bill, the Missing Middle Townhome Ownership Act, would authorize a development proponent to submit an application for a townhome development project that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The bill would also require a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a tentative and final map for a townhome development project that meets specified requirements, including that the proposed subdivision complies with the requirements established by the bill for ministerial approval of a townhome development project, as described in the preceding sentence, and that the newly created parcels are no smaller than 600 square feet. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/09/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1801 **Lee, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Public agencies: approval: detention facilities.

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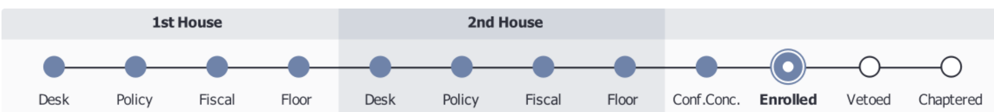

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: Existing law prohibits a city, county, city and county, or public agency from approving or signing a deed, instrument, or other document related to a conveyance of land or issuing a permit for the building or reuse of existing buildings by any private corporation, contractor, or vendor to house or detain noncitizens for purposes of civil immigration proceedings, unless the city, county, city and county, or public agency has given notice to the public of the proposed conveyance or permitting action at least 180 days before execution of the conveyance or permit and solicited and heard public comments on the proposed conveyance or permit action in at least 2 separate meetings open to the public. This bill would revise and recast those provisions to prohibit a city, county, city and county, or public agency from approving or executing, among other documents, any document signifying the public entity's approval for the building or reuse of existing buildings by any private corporation, contractor, or vendor to house or detain a person for purposes of civil immigration custody before the public entity has given notice to the public of the proposed action 180 days before execution or approval of the proposed action, promptly provided access to any documents related to the proposed action, as provided, and solicited and heard public comments on the proposed action in at least 2 separate meetings open to the public. The bill would prescribe the contents, the posting and publication, and the broadcast of the public notice. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/03/2026

AB 1802 **Stefani, D** HTML PDF

Land use: mitigation lands: endowments.

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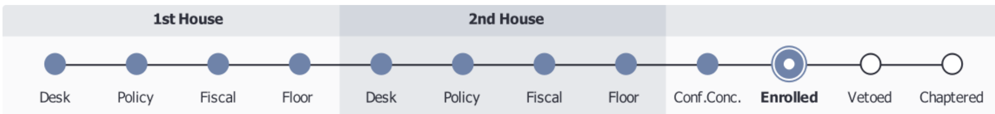

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes a state or local public agency to authorize a governmental entity, a special district, a nonprofit organization, a for-profit entity, a person, or another entity to hold title to and manage an interest in property held for mitigation purposes, subject to certain requirements. Existing law authorizes a governmental entity, special district, or nonprofit organization that holds the property as described above to hold an endowment conveyed for the property, except as specified. Existing law subjects the holder of an endowment to certain requirements, including that the holder certify to the project proponent or the holder of the mitigation property or a conservation easement and the local or state agency that required the endowment that it meets specified requirements. Existing law repeals these provisions on January 1, 2027. This bill would delete the above repeal date, thereby extending those provisions indefinitely. (Based on 08/26/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

AB 1808 **Carrillo, D** HTML PDF

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: industrial projects and commercial projects: single-family residences: public works projects.

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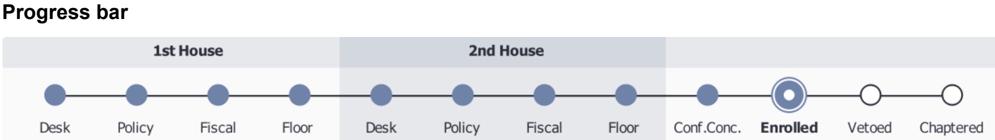

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits a person or public agency from importing into the state, exporting out of the state, or taking, possessing, purchasing, or selling within the state, a western Joshua tree or any part or product of the tree, except as provided. Under existing law, the Department of Fish and Wildlife may authorize, by permit, the taking of a western Joshua tree if certain conditions are met, including, among other conditions, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and the taking of, the western Joshua tree. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement with a county or city to delegate to the county or city the ability to authorize the taking of a western Joshua tree associated with developing single-family residences, multifamily residences, accessory structures, and public works projects concurrent with its approval of the project if certain conditions are met. Existing law authorizes a person or public agency receiving a take authorization for a project to pay specified fees in lieu of satisfying the mitigation obligation on several bases, including if the project receives a permit issued by a county or city. Existing law requires the department to annually adjust those fees and, by December 31, 2026, and every 3 years thereafter, to adopt and subsequently amend specified regulations adjusting the fees. This bill would additionally authorize the department to enter into an agreement with a city to delegate to the city the ability to authorize the taking of a western Joshua tree associated with developing commercial and industrial projects. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

AB 1815 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Factory-built housing: building standards and local requirements.

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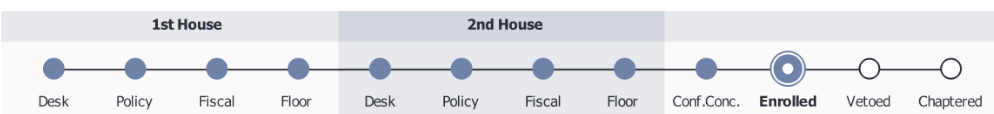

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The California Building Standards Law establishes the California Building Standards Commission within the Government Operations Agency. Existing law requires the commission to approve and adopt building standards and to codify those standards in the California Building Standards Code. Existing law, the California Factory-Built Housing Law, generally regulates the design, manufacture, and installation of factory-built housing, as defined and specified. That law specifically and entirely reserves to local jurisdictions certain local requirements, including local use zone requirements, snow load requirements, and wind pressure requirements. That law provides that any person who violates any of those provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill also would prohibit a city, county, city and county, or district from imposing or enforcing local building standards applicable to a factory-

built housing structure, as defined, that exceed or differ from the applicable mandatory standards contained in the California Building Standards Code. The bill would authorize a city or county to make changes or modifications in the requirements contained in the provisions published in the California Building Standards Code that are reasonably necessary to maintain minimum health and safety because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions, subject to the city or county making a specified finding. The bill would create a rebuttable presumption in favor of a determination that facilitates the use of factory-built housing and allows a project to qualify as a factory-built housing structure. This bill would define certain key terms for purposes of the California Factory-Built Housing Law. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1820 **Schiavo, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Electric vehicle charging stations: permit fees.

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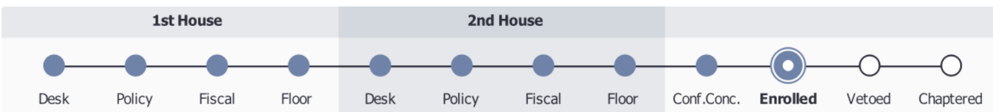

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3:30 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit, and requires every local government to adopt an ordinance that creates an expedited, streamlined permitting process for electric vehicle charging stations, as provided. Existing law defines “electric vehicle charging station” to mean any level of electric vehicle supply equipment station that is designed and built in compliance with specified provisions, and delivers electricity from a source outside an electric vehicle into a plug-in electric vehicle. Existing law requires fees charged by a local agency for specified purposes, including permits, to not exceed the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, unless a question regarding the amount of the fee charged in excess of this cost is submitted to, and approved by, 2/3 of the electors. Existing law, until January 1, 2034, prohibits a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for a solar energy system that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $450 plus $15 per kilowatt for each kilowatt above 15kW for residential solar energy systems, and $1,000 plus $7 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $5 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for commercial solar energy systems, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. This bill, until January 1, 2036, would prohibit a city, county, city or county, or charter city from charging a permit fee for an electric vehicle charging station that exceeds the estimated reasonable cost of providing the service for which the fee is charged, which cannot exceed $500 plus $5 per kilowatt for each kilowatt between 51kW and 250kW, plus $2 for every kilowatt above 250kW, for a level 2 electric vehicle

charging station installed at a new or existing multifamily housing development, unless the city, county, city and county, or charter city provides substantial evidence of the reasonable cost to issue the permit as part of a written finding and an adopted resolution or ordinance, as provided. (Based on 08/26/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

AB 1857 **Aguiar-Curry, D** HTML PDF

Unlawfully restrictive covenants: grocery stores and supermarkets.

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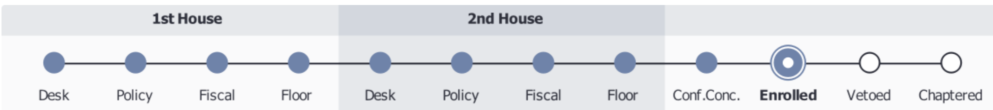

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 76. Noes 0.).

Summary: Existing law makes void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that effectively prohibits or restricts certain land uses, including the installation or use of a solar energy system or construction or use of an accessory dwelling unit or junior accessory dwelling unit on certain lots. Existing law authorizes a person who holds or is acquiring an ownership interest of record in property that the person believes is the subject of an unlawfully restrictive covenant, as specified, to record a restrictive covenant modification document. Before recording the document, existing law requires the county recorder to submit the modification document and the original document to the county counsel, who is required to determine whether the original document contains an unlawful restriction. This bill would make void and unenforceable against an interested party any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, lease, or other recorded or unrecorded instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in real property that effectively prohibits or restricts the use of that property as a grocery store or supermarket, as defined, if a grocery store or supermarket either previously operated on the property and has ceased operations or is no longer in actual operation within a commercial project or shopping center and an approved restrictive covenant modification document has been recorded in the public record. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/11/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1881 **Ramos, D** HTML PDF

California Indian Freedom Act of 2026.

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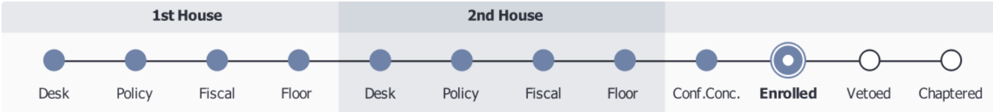

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 29. Noes 1.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes various protections for California Native American tribes, including prohibiting a public agency or private party using or occupying public property or operating on public property from interfering with the free expression or exercise of Native American religion as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution. Existing law also requires a local government to provide formal notification to each California Native American tribe that is traditionally and culturally affiliated with the project site as an invitation to consult on the proposed project, as provided. Existing law requires the local government, during the consultation, to give deference to the tribal information, tribal knowledge and customs, and the significance of the resource to the California Native American tribe. Existing law prohibits any information, as described, that is submitted by a California Native American tribe during the environmental review process from being included in the environmental document or otherwise disclosed by the lead agency or any other public agency to the public, as specified, without the prior consent of the tribe that provided the information. Existing law, the California Public Records Act, requires each state and local agency, as defined, to make its records open to public inspection at all times during office hours, except as specifically exempted from disclosure by law. The act specifically exempts from disclosure records that are exempted or prohibited from disclosure by federal or state law and lists records subject to that exemption, specifying that the listed exemptions are not inclusive of all exemptions under the act. This bill, the California Indian Freedom Act of 2026, would, commencing January 1, 2028, prohibit a governmental agency from substantially burdening a California Indian or California Native American tribe’s exercise of religious beliefs or spiritual practices on state lands, except as necessary to protect public safety and security, including their access to and use of sacred sites and objects, and their ability to perform religious ceremonies and rites, even if the burden results from a rule of general applicability, unless the governmental agency demonstrates that application of the burden is in furtherance of a compelling governmental interest and is in the least restrictive means of furthering that interest. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/12/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 1924 **Gabriel, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Statewide homelessness prevention strategy.

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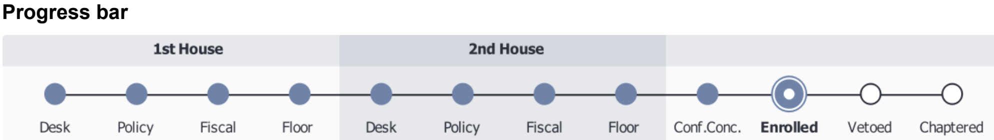

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 1.).
Summary:	Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness and requires the council to take various actions to prevent and end homelessness in California. Existing law establishes various programs to prevent homelessness or assist persons experiencing homelessness, including the No Place Like Home Program and the Homeless Housing, Assistance, and Prevention program. This bill would require the council, by July 1, 2028, to develop a statewide homelessness prevention strategy in the council’s publicly available Action Plan to Prevent and End Homelessness. The bill would require the strategy to include specified elements, including a homelessness prevention action plan for certain state agencies and evidence-based model homeless prevention practices, as specified. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/12/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

AB 1933 **Hoover, R** HTML PDF

Land surveyors: records of survey.

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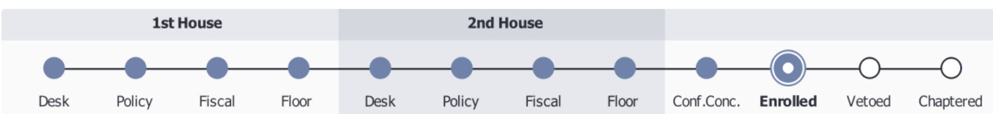

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law establishes a record of survey review process, which requires a county surveyor to examine a record of survey for compliance with specified requirements, and authorizes the county surveyor to charge a reasonable fee for examining a record of survey, as provided, and not to exceed the cost of the service. Existing law requires that, if a record of survey complies with the specified requirements, the county surveyor must endorse a statement of examination on the record of survey and present it to the county recorder for filing. Existing law requires that, if the record of survey does not comply with the above requirements, the county surveyor must return it to the person who presented it with a written statement of the changes necessary to make it conform. This bill would, instead, require the county surveyor to return the record of survey to the licensed land surveyor or licensed civil engineer who presented it with a written statement of the changes necessary to make it conform. (Based on 08/11/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/11/2026

AB 1934 | Bennett, D | HTML | PDF

State Fire Marshal: home hardening certification program implementation plan.

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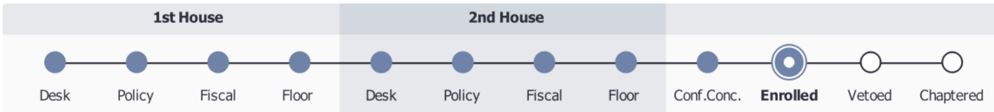

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and make available on its internet website a Wildland-Urban Interface Fire Safety Building Standards Compliance training intended for use in the training of local building officials, builders, and fire service personnel, as specified. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to allow certification of contractors who conduct defensible space, home hardening, fuel reduction, roadside clearance, and other contracting activities for wildlife resiliency efforts and who have completed specified training programs. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to develop and update a Wildland-Urban Interface Products listing of products and construction assemblies that comply with prescribed regulations regarding building in a wildland-urban interface area. Existing law authorizes the Office of the State Fire Marshal to expend funds from the Building Standards Administration Special Revolving Fund, upon an appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of researching and developing the products listing and the educational and training provisions. Existing law requires the Office of the State Fire Marshal to establish the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee. This bill would require, on or before January 1, 2028, the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee to develop an implementation plan for a home hardening certification program that identifies home hardening measures, including defensible space, that can be voluntarily implemented during renovation or property improvement projects, or both, to substantially reduce the risk of loss during a fire and bring existing building stock into alignment with state building standards for wildland-urban interface areas. The bill would require the committee, in developing the implementation plan for the home hardening certification program, to provide specified recommendations. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

AB 1960 | Bennett, D | HTML | PDF

Wildfire Prevention Grants Program: wildfire mitigation validation.

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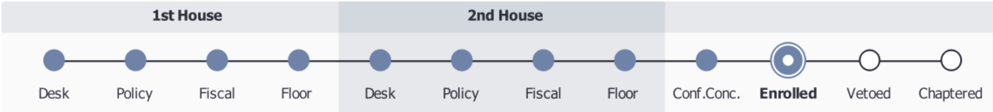

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a local assistance grant program for fire prevention and home hardening education activities in California and extends eligibility for grants to, among others, local agencies, resource conservation districts, fire safe councils, the California Conservation Corps, certified community conservation corps, Native American tribes, and qualified nonprofit organizations. Existing law requires the department, on or before December 31, 2023, and annually thereafter, to post on its internet website certain information regarding hazardous fuel reduction and vegetation management projects funded or conducted by the department for the preceding fiscal year, including projects funded under the department's Wildfire Prevention Grants Program, as provided. Existing law requires the Director of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish a statewide program to allow qualified entities, as defined, who have completed a specific training program developed and administered by the department to support and augment the department in its defensible space and home hardening assessment and education efforts. This bill would require the department, in consultation with the State Fire Marshal's Wildfire Mitigation Advisory Committee, to establish a wildfire mitigation validation program to provide voluntary official recognition to a community that achieves progress toward community-scale wildfire preparedness and mitigations. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

AB 1964 **Bennett, D** **HTML** **PDF**

State Fire Marshal: home hardening.

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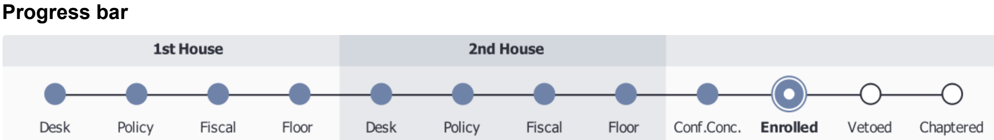

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to identify areas in the state as moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones, as specified. Existing law also requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands within state responsibility areas into fire hazard severity zones, and, by regulation, to designate fire hazard severity zones and assign to each zone a rating reflecting the degree of severity of fire hazard that is expected to prevail in the zone. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to periodically review very high fire hazard severity zones that are not state responsibility areas, and designated and rated zones that are state responsibility areas, as provided. This bill would require the Office of the State Fire Marshal, on or before January 1, 2028, to develop home hardening standards, as provided. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal to, on or before January 1, 2030, compile a report concerning homes in moderate, high, and very high fire hazard severity zones in state and local responsibility areas. The bill would require the State Fire Marshal, on or before July 1, 2030, to make the completed report available on its internet website and to submit copies to the Legislature, as provided. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/27/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	05/18/2026

AB 1976 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Streets and highways: pedestrian and bicycle facilities.

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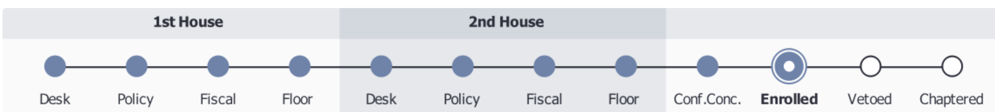

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law grants the legislative body of a city certain powers with respect to city streets and highways, including the power to construct and maintain those streets and highways. Existing law grants the board of supervisors of a county general supervision, management, and control of county highways and authorizes the board of supervisors to lay out, construct, improve, and maintain county highways. This bill would prohibit a city or county from holding a community input meeting to reconsider, delay, or prevent implementation of a proposed pedestrian or bicycle safety project after that project has passed 90% design, as specified. After or upon the award of a contract for, or when county or city staff, as applicable, are directed to begin, the construction of a pedestrian or bicycle safety project, the bill would prohibit the city or county from terminating the project unless the city or county makes at least one specified finding at a public meeting. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 1997 **Lee, D** HTML PDF

Land use: housing development approvals: timelines and processes.

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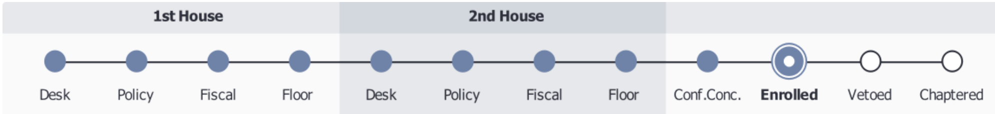

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications. Among other things, the act requires a public agency that is the lead agency or a responsible agency for a development project to approve or disapprove the project within a specified period of time, which varies depending on the project’s phase in the CEQA process. The act defines “development project” to include specified housing development projects, as provided. This bill would additionally require approval or disapproval of a housing development project within 30 days from the date of certification by the lead agency of the environmental impact report (EIR), if the EIR is prepared pursuant to specified provisions of CEQA if certain other conditions are met. The bill would also define “housing development project” for the purposes of the Permit Streamlining Act and make additional conforming changes. By imposing additional duties on local agencies, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/18/2026

AB 2012 **Hoover, R** **HTML** **PDF**

Vehicles: transportation of manufactured homes.

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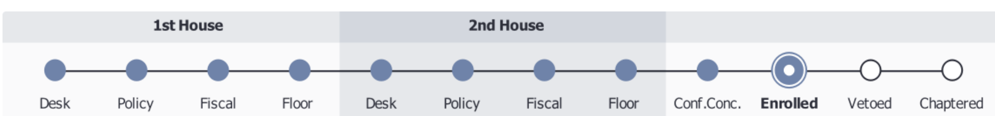

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the Department of Transportation or a local authority, upon application in writing and if good cause appears, to issue a special or annual permit for the transporting of a manufactured home that does not exceed 14 feet in total width, exclusive of lights and devices, upon any highway, as specified. Existing law prescribes specified requirements and conditions for transporting the above-described manufactured homes and additional requirements and conditions for manufactured homes exceeding 14 feet but not exceeding 16 feet in width, including requiring the Department of Transportation, in cooperation with the Department of the California Highway Patrol, or the local authority to require pilot car or special escort services for the movement of these manufactured housing units, and makes it unlawful for a person to violate the terms or conditions of a permit issued to haul specified loads, including the above-described permits. Existing regulations provide a schedule for the number of pilot cars and Department of the California Highway Patrol escorts that are required based on the width and length of the load and the route class. This bill would remove the good cause requirement for the department or the local authority to issue the above-described permits. The bill would expand the issuance of a special or annual permit to include transportation of a manufactured home, factory-built housing, and commercial modular, as defined, not exceeding 14 feet in total width. By expanding the scope of an existing crime, the bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2015 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Department of Transportation: third-party navigation applications: study and report.

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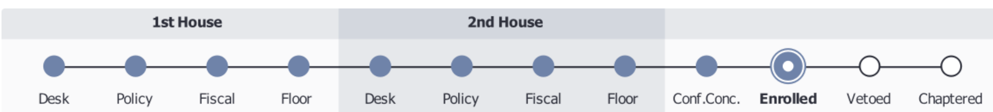

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 61. Noes 12.).

Summary: Would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Transportation Agency and relevant regional and local authorities, to conduct a pilot study in a region or area of the state, as determined by the department, on the impact of third-party navigation applications on the state highway system and local street and road networks. The bill would require the pilot study to analyze how third-party navigation applications affect congestion displacement, local infrastructure, safety metrics, and emergency response, as provided. The bill would require the department, on or before January 1, 2029, to submit the study, and a report of related policy recommendations for regulatory or legislative action to improve the alignment between third-party navigation applications and state and local traffic management goals, to the relevant fiscal and policy committees of the Legislature. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2033. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

AB 2020 **Gabriel, D** HTML PDF

Housing programs: financing.

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, as specified, pursuant to which the department provides financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Existing law sets forth various general powers of the department in implementing these programs, including authorizing the department to enter into long-term contracts or agreements of up to 30 years for the purpose of servicing loans or grants or enforcing regulatory agreements or other security documents. This bill would permit the department to, subject to prescribed requirements, authorize the transfer of the department residual receipts share or excess reserves, as defined, from one rental housing development to another rental housing development with the same owner, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2045 **Connolly, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act.

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/26/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).

Summary: The Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Act authorizes a project proponent to submit a habitat restoration or enhancement project to the Director of Fish and Wildlife for approval. The act requires the Department of Fish and Wildlife to assess an application fee for a project submitted to the department consistent with specified fees adopted by the department, as provided. Under the act, a habitat restoration or enhancement project is defined as a project with the primary purpose of improving fish and wildlife habitat. The act requires the director to approve a habitat restoration or enhancement project if the director determines that specified conditions are met. The act makes moneys in the Habitat Restoration and Enhancement Account available to

	the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, for the purposes of administering and implementing the act. Existing law repeals the act on January 1, 2027. This bill would extend the operation of the act until January 1, 2032, and would require the department to submit a report on the implementation of the act to the Legislature no later than December 31, 2029. The bill would maintain the requirement for the application fee to be consistent with other specified fees adopted by the department until the department establishes, on or before January 1, 2030, an application fee schedule, as specified. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)		
Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:** **Last Amend:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled 08/21/2026

AB 2051 **Wicks, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Public resources: coastal resources: Coastal Resilience Permitting Working Group.

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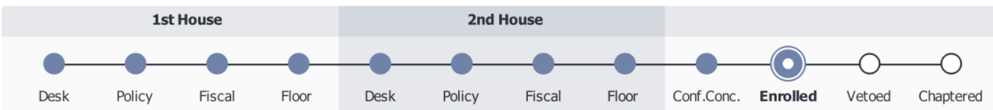

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 67. Noes 6.).
Summary:	The California Coastal Act of 1976 requires any person wishing to perform or undertake any development in the coastal zone, as defined, in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, to obtain a coastal development permit, as provided. The act requires each local government lying in whole or in part within the coastal zone to prepare a local coastal program for that portion of the coastal zone within its jurisdiction. The act requires a land use plan of a proposed local coastal program to be submitted to the California Coastal Commission for certification. The act authorizes the commission to extend, for a period not to exceed one year, certain time limitations relating to local coastal programs for good cause. This bill would authorize the commission to retroactively extend, for good cause and a period not to exceed 5 years, a time limitation established for a local government to act on the commission's suggested modifications to a land use plan amendment that would authorize approval of an affordable housing development, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:** **Last Amend:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment 08/21/2026

AB 2058 **Harabedian, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Factory-Built Housing Law.

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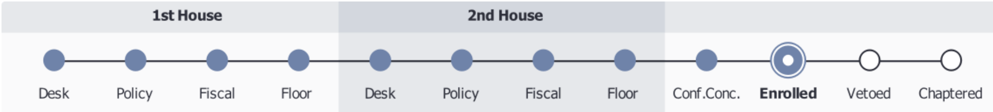

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 78. Noes 0.).
Summary:	The California Factory-Built Housing Law generally regulates the design, manufacture, and installation of factory-built housing and defines terms for its purposes. The law authorizes the Department of Housing and Community Development, among other things, to regulate quality assurance agencies to perform inspections of factory-built housing manufacturers. The law requires a local enforcement agency, among other things, to enforce and inspect the installation of factory-built housing. The law provides that any person who violates any of its provisions and other specified law is guilty of a misdemeanor, as specified. This bill would revise these provisions, among other things, to authorize a quality assurance agency to also perform an installation inspection of factory-built housing, at the choice of a first user, after the department adopts regulations regarding the requirements for a quality assurance agency to perform these inspections. The bill would require the department to adopt those regulations by January 1, 2029. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2059 **Wilson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: transportation impacts: vehicle miles traveled: mitigation.

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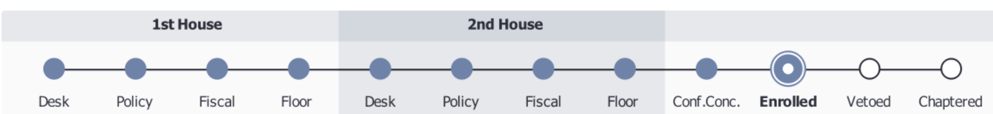

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/31/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to prepare, develop, and transmit to the Secretary of the Natural Resources Agency for certification and adoption proposed revisions to the CEQA implementation guidelines to establish criteria for determining the significance of transportation impacts of projects within transit priority areas, and requires the criteria to promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the development of multimodal transportation networks, and a diversity of land uses. CEQA requires the office to recommend potential metrics, including, among other metrics, vehicle miles traveled,

to measure these transportation impacts. This bill would require the Department of Transportation, in consultation with specified entities, to, on or before December 31, 2030, develop guidance on vehicle-miles-travel mitigation measures for transportation projects in nonmetropolitan counties, as provided. The bill would require the department to publish the guidance on its internet website and add the guidance as an addendum to the Transportation Analysis Framework and the Transportation Analysis under CEQA. The bill would specify that a transportation project for which the lead agency has issued a notice of preparation for the project's environmental impact report on or before December 31, 2031 is presumed to have a less than significant transportation impact as determined by the vehicle-miles-traveled metric if at least 70% of the project lies within one or more nonmetropolitan counties. Because the bill would impose additional duties on a lead agency in its analysis of significant transportation impacts, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/25/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/25/2026

AB 2074 **Haney, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Regional transit hub districts: downtown housing developments.

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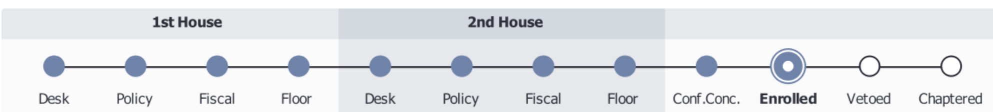

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law generally regulates local government zoning and approval of certain types of housing development projects. The law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a development that is subject to a prescribed ministerial approval process if the development complies with certain procedural requirements and satisfies specified objective planning standards. The law also requires a housing development project within a specified distance of a transit-oriented development stop to be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development on any site zoned for residential, mixed, or commercial development, if the development complies with specified requirements, as applicable. This bill would, by July 1, 2027, require major transit cities to designate at least one regional transit hub district, as specified, and prescribe requirements for those districts, including requiring that a district make a downtown housing development an allowable use, as specified. The bill would define "downtown housing development" as a housing development project within a regional hub district that meets certain conditions, including that it meets specified labor standards. The bill would prescribe requirements for the developments, including that the developments are eligible for streamlined ministerial approval, as specified. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2110 **Johnson, R** HTML PDF

Workforce Housing Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Act.

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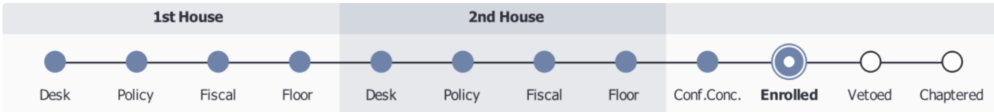

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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a city or county to designate a proposed enhanced infrastructure financing district to finance public capital facilities or other specified projects of communitywide significance that provide significant benefits to the district or the surrounding community, including, among other things, the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of housing for persons of very low, low, and moderate income for rent or purchase, as specified. Existing law authorizes an infrastructure financing plan to contain a provision for the division of taxes levied upon taxable property in the area included within the district and authorizes the public financing authority of the district to issue bonds, as provided. This bill would establish the Workforce Housing Enhanced Infrastructure Financing Act, which would authorize a city or county to establish a workforce housing enhanced infrastructure financing district (district) if certain requirements are met, including the adoption of an infrastructure financing plan as specified. The bill would prescribe requirements applicable to those districts. Among these requirements, the bill would prescribe requirements for the construction of residential housing that meets specified occupancy and affordability criteria. The bill would provide definitions for its provisions. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	06/22/2026

AB 2118 **Hoover, R** HTML PDF

Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022: use by right: objective standards.

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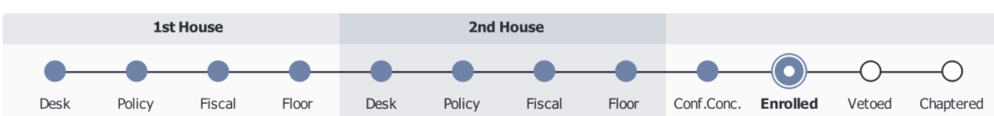

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 74. Noes 1.).

Summary: The Affordable Housing and High Road Jobs Act of 2022, until January 1, 2033, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a mixed-income housing development along a commercial corridor that satisfies specified site criteria, affordability criteria, and objective development standards, and deems a housing development that meets those requirements a use by right and subject to streamlined, ministerial review. Existing law prohibits the objective standards from precluding a development from being built at specified residential density required and from requiring the development to reduce unit size to meet the objective standards. This bill would also prohibit the objective standards from prohibiting or otherwise limiting mixed-use development, as defined, in a housing development project. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2146 **Stefani, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Coordinated Entry System: study.

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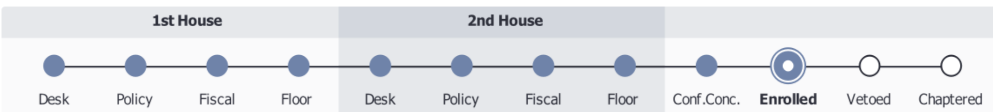

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 66. Noes 9.).

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Interagency Council on Homelessness (council), which has various goals, including, among other things, to serve as a statewide facilitator, coordinator, and policy development resource on ending homelessness in California. This bill would require the council to, by July 1, 2028, complete a comprehensive statewide study of the coordinated entry system and its role in connecting individuals and families experiencing homelessness to affordable housing, as specified. The bill would require the council, in conducting the study, to meaningfully consult with a geographically representative group of stakeholders, as described, and would require the council, by July 1, 2028, to post the report on its internet website and submit the report to the Legislature and any relevant policy committees. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2152 **González, Mark, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: essential local fire station projects: infrastructure project streamlining.

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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law authorizes the Governor to certify projects meeting certain requirements as infrastructure projects and provide those certified projects with certain streamlining benefits, including requiring the lead agency to prepare the record of proceedings concurrently with the environmental review process and requiring the resolution of an action or proceeding challenging the certification of an EIR for certified projects or the granting of any project approvals, to the extent feasible, within 270 days of the filing of the record of proceedings with the court, as specified. Existing law requires the lead agency, within 10 days of the certification of an infrastructure project, to provide a public notice of the certification, as provided. If a lead agency fails to approve a project certified as an infrastructure project before January 1, 2033, existing law specifies that the certification is no longer valid. Existing law requires the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation to make evidence and materials submitted for the certification of a project available to the public on its internet website at least 15 days before the certification of the project. This bill would also authorize the Governor to certify an essential local fire station project for streamlining as an infrastructure project if the Governor ensures that the project meets specified requirements, including, among others, that the applicant agrees to pay the costs of the trial court and the court of appeal in hearing and deciding any case challenging a lead agency’s action on the project, and the applicant agrees to pay the costs of preparing the record of proceedings for the project, as specified. The bill would require a project to meet specified requirements to be eligible for certification as an essential local fire station project. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 2163 **Gonzalez, Jeff, R** **HTML** **PDF**

Energy: Strategic Clean Energy and Critical Mineral Development Zones.

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Position

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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The Warren-Alquist State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Act establishes the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission and prescribes the authorities, duties, and responsibilities of the commission pertaining to energy matters. This bill would require the commission, in consultation with the Governor’s Office of Business and Economic Development and other relevant state agencies, to identify and designate Strategic Clean Energy and Critical Mineral Development Zones. The bill would authorize the county in which a proposed zone is located to submit a request for designation and would authorize the county board of supervisors to, by resolution, authorize the request for designation. The bill would authorize multiple counties to submit a request for designation if a proposed zone crosses the jurisdictional boundaries of the counties, as provided. The bill would require the commission to approve or deny a complete submission within 180 days. The bill would require a zone to consist only of geographic areas located within the jurisdictional boundaries of the county submitting the request for designation and would require that certain criteria be satisfied, including that the zone be in an area identified by state or federal agencies as containing significant deposits or identified production potential of critical minerals used in battery, clean energy, or advanced manufacturing supply chains, as specified. (Based on 08/17/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/17/2026

AB 2166 **Carrillo, D** HTML PDF

Multifamily housing development: offsite housing factories: backstop financing.

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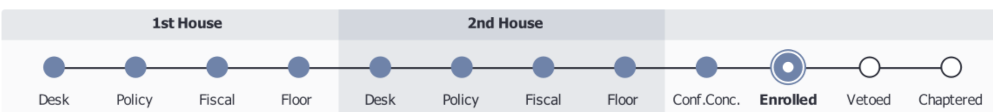

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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 73. Noes 1.).
Summary:	Would establish, upon appropriation by the Legislature, the Multifamily Backstop Financing Program, for purposes of supporting multifamily projects through the provision of state-backed credit backstops that would enable surety companies to issue payment and performance bonds to qualified offsite housing factories in the state. The bill would authorize the bank to provide credit backstops to surety companies and surety insurers that issue construction bonds according to specified parameters. The bill would require the bank to adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement the program. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 2168 **Wicks, D** HTML PDF

Active Transportation Program: guidelines.

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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 58. Noes 19.).

Summary: Existing law requires the California Transportation Commission to develop guidelines and project selection criteria for the Active Transportation Program, including guidelines with regard to project eligibility that include, among other project types, safe routes to transit projects that will encourage transit by improving biking and walking routes to mass transportation facilities and schoolbus stops. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, instead require the guidelines with regard to project eligibility to include projects for safe routes to transit projects that encourage access to transit facilities and schoolbus stops by biking and walking, as specified, and projects that will expand access to transit in underserved or rural areas. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/22/2026

AB 2180 **Ward, D** HTML PDF

Local government: Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act: proportional cost of service.

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/25/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The California Constitution specifies various requirements with respect to the levying of assessments and property-related fees and charges by a local agency. As part of those requirements, the California Constitution mandates that such fees or charges that are extended, imposed, or increased satisfy certain requirements, including, but not limited to, that the amount of the fee or charge imposed upon any parcel or person as an incident of property ownership not exceed the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel. Existing law, known as the Proposition 218 Omnibus Implementation Act (act), prescribes specific procedures and parameters for local jurisdictions to comply with these requirements and, among other things, authorizes an agency providing water, wastewater, sewer, or refuse collection services to adopt a schedule of fees or charges authorizing automatic adjustments that pass through increases in wholesale charges for water, sewage treatment, or wastewater treatment or adjustments for inflation under certain circumstances. This bill would authorize a local government to demonstrate the proportional cost of the service attributable to the parcel by any method that reasonably allocates the ascertainable cost of providing service to all parcels, if substantiated as provided. The bill would, however, provide that for water or sewer service fee or charge impositions, a local government is not required to provide an exact measure of the cost of the service at each parcel and may instead impose uniform or tiered rates to parcel or customer classes that are defined based on common characteristics indicative of likely water or sewer use. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/25/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	05/22/2026

AB 2181 **Zbur, D** HTML PDF

Housing development: density bonuses: rent.

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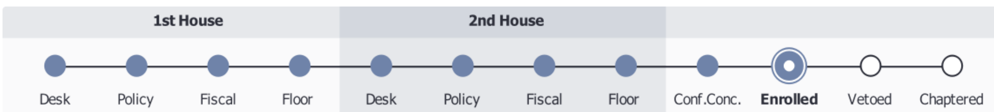

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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 12. Noes 0.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).
Summary:	Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, specified units and meets other requirements. This bill would prohibit land improved with an operating hotel or motel from being valued, for purposes of establishing, adjusting, or resetting ground rent under an existing lease, based on density bonuses, concessions or incentives, or waivers, as specified, unless those density increases are entitled and vested as of the valuation date, as provided. The bill would also prohibit its provisions from being construed to alter the requirements for obtaining a density bonus, as specified. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2185 **Quirk-Silva, D** HTML PDF

Housing: multifamily affordable housing programs.

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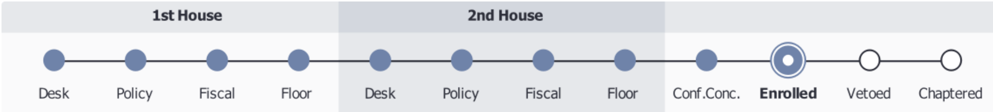

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Bill information

Status:	08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).
Summary:	The Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025, as of July 1, 2026, sets forth the general responsibilities and roles of the California Housing Homelessness Agency, the Department of Housing and Community Development, the Housing Development and Finance Committee, and the California Housing Finance Agency in carrying out state housing policies and programs. Existing law establishes programs providing assistance for, among other things, multifamily housing, farmworker housing, and veteran housing. This bill would require the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, the California Housing Finance Agency, the California Debt Limit Allocation Committee, the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee, and the Housing Development and Finance Committee, no later than July 1, 2027, when administering a multifamily affordable housing program, as specified, to, among other things, review, analyze, and make any changes necessary to their guidelines and regulations to facilitate the production and use of factory-built housing. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

AB 2231 **Ahrens, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: hospital projects.

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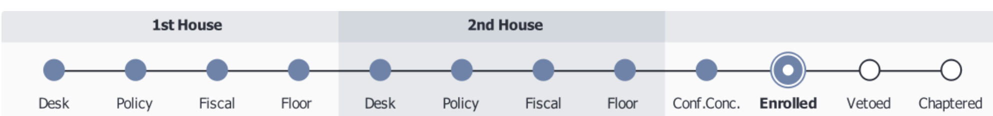

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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of an environmental impact report (EIR) on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA establishes administrative procedures for the review and

certification of the EIR for a project and judicial review procedures for any action or proceeding brought to challenge the lead agency's decision to certify the EIR or to grant project approvals. This bill would establish streamlined procedures for the administrative and judicial review of the environmental review and approvals granted for an environmental leadership hospital campus project, defined by the bill as a construction project of a hospital campus in the City of Santa Clara, under certain conditions. The bill would require the city council of the City of Santa Clara to certify the project for the streamlined judicial review, as specified, if it finds the project will meet those conditions. The bill would require the applicant of the environmental leadership hospital campus project to take certain actions in order for those specified procedures to apply to the project. The bill would require a certified project to meet certain labor requirements. The bill would require the Judicial Council, on or before July 1, 2027, to adopt rules of court establishing procedures requiring actions or proceedings seeking judicial review of the certification of an environmental impact report for a certified environmental leadership hospital campus project or the granting of any project approval, including any appeals to the court of appeal or the Supreme Court, to be resolved, to the extent feasible, within 270 calendar days of the filing of the certified record of proceedings with the court. The bill would require the lead agency to concurrently prepare the record of proceedings with the environmental review, as provided. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2234 **Papan, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: geothermal exploratory projects.

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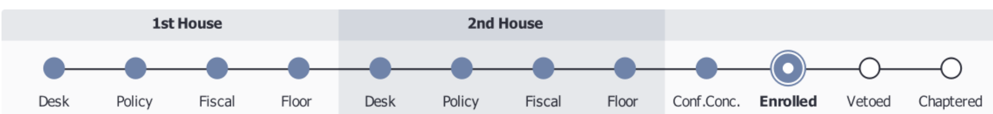

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Geologic Energy Management Division in the Department of Conservation. Existing law requires the division to be the lead agency for all geothermal exploratory projects for purposes of CEQA, except as provided. Existing law defines "geothermal exploratory project," for purposes of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), in part as a project composed of not more than 6 wells and associated drilling and testing equipment whose chief and original purpose is to evaluate the presence and characteristics of geothermal resources. Existing law requires wells included within a geothermal exploratory project to be located at least 1/2 mile from geothermal development wells that are capable of producing geothermal resources in commercial quantities. This bill would expressly include as part of a geothermal exploratory project, among other things, equipment and activities necessary to establish interconnectivity between wells and reservoirs. The bill would specify that the above-described1/2–mile limit is measured from all points along the wellhead location and well course. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 2270 **Arambula, D** HTML PDF

Low-income housing tax credit: farmworker housing.

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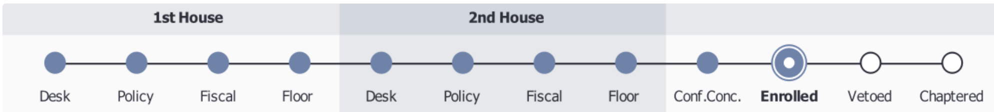

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 63. Noes 7.).

Summary: Existing law establishes a low-income housing tax credit program for which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee (CTCAC) provides procedures and requirements for the allocation, in modified conformity with federal law, of state insurance, personal income, and corporation tax credit amounts to qualified low-income housing projects that have been allocated, or qualify for, a federal low-income housing tax credit, and farmworker housing. Existing law limits the total annual amount of the state low-income housing credit for which a federal low-income housing credit is required to the sum of $70,000,000, as increased by any percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index for the preceding calendar year, any unused credit for the preceding calendar years, and the amount of housing credit ceiling returned in the calendar year. Existing law governing the taxation of insurers, the Personal Income Tax Law, and the Corporation Tax Law provided an allocation of $500,000,000 for the 2020 calendar year and, for calendar years beginning in 2021, also provides for an additional amount that may be allocated, up to $500,000,000, to specified low-income housing projects that are new buildings that are federally subsidized, as specified. Existing law provides that this additional amount is only available for allocation pursuant to an authorization in the annual Budget Act. Existing law requires specified regulatory action by CTCAC aimed at increasing production and containing costs, including a scoring system that maximizes the efficient use of public subsidy and benefit created through the low-income housing tax credit program, as specified. This bill would require CTCAC to consider amending the regulatory scoring system to establish a housing type for farmworker housing projects, as specified in the existing CTCAC regulation. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2296 **Papan, D** HTML PDF

Planning and zoning: housing element: regional housing needs allocation.

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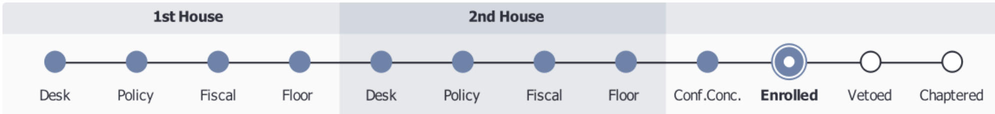

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/26/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 79. Noes 0.).
Summary:	Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, which includes, among other mandatory elements, a housing element. For the 4th and subsequent revisions of the housing element, existing law requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with each council of governments, to determine each region's existing and projected need for housing, and requires the appropriate council of governments, or the department for cities and counties without a council of governments, to adopt a final regional housing plan that allocates a share of the regional housing need to each city, county, or city and county, as provided. This bill, except with respect to the 7th housing element cycle for councils of governments with a housing element revision due date during the calendar year 2027, 2028, or 2029, would extend the above-described timeline for cities and counties to form a subregional entity to allocate the subregion's housing need, as provided, from 28 months to 34 months, and the above-described timeline for the council of governments to determine the share of regional housing need assigned to each subregion from 25 months to 31 months, respectively. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2320 **Ta, R** **HTML** **PDF**

Multifamily Housing Program: Homekey: adaptive reuse.

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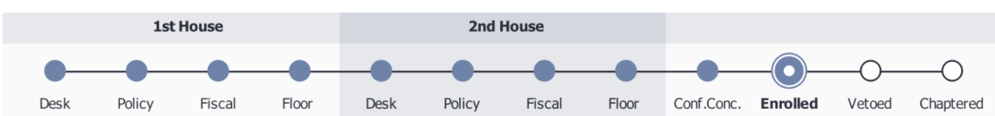

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law establishes the Multifamily Housing Program, administered by the Department of Housing and Community Development, to provide financial assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects. Existing law requires that specified funds appropriated to provide housing for individuals and families who are experiencing

homelessness or who are at risk of homelessness and who are inherently impacted by or at increased risk for medical diseases or conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic or other communicable diseases be disbursed in accordance with the Multifamily Housing Program for specified uses, including acquisition or rehabilitation of motels, hotels, hostels, or other sites, as provided. This disbursement program is referred to as Homekey. Existing law, upon appropriation, requires Homekey awards to be expended within 8 months of the date of the award, as provided. This bill would, for Homekey awards made on or after July 1, 2026, require the department to consider allowing applicants that utilize funds for adaptive reuse projects if the adaptive reuse involves substantial rehabilitation, reconstruction, or demolition of an existing structure, as defined and specified. (Based on 08/10/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/10/2026

AB 2390 **Schiavo, D** HTML PDF

Streamlined housing approvals: objective standards: review and modifications.

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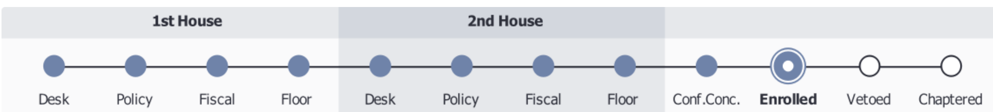

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/20/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law, until January 1, 2036, authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a multifamily housing development that is subject to a streamlined, ministerial approval process, as provided, and not subject to a conditional use permit, if the development satisfies specified objective planning standards (streamlining process). Existing law, for purposes of this streamlining process, authorizes a development proponent to request a modification to an approved development if submitted to the local government before the issuance of the final building permit required for construction of the development. Existing law requires a local government to approve a modification if it determines the modification is consistent with the objective planning standards in effect when the original development application was first submitted. Existing law requires evaluations of modifications for consistency with the objective planning standards to be made using the same assumptions and analytical methodology the local government originally used, as described. This bill would instead require the local government to approve a modification if it determines the modification is consistent with objective zoning standards, objective subdivision standards, and objective design review standards that were in effect when the original development application or notice of intent was first submitted, as described. (Based on 08/17/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/20/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

AB 2397 **Ta, R** HTML PDF

Local government: community facilities districts: financing.

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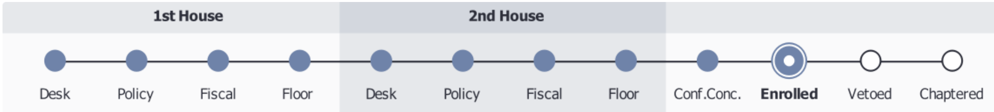

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	The Mello-Roos Community Facilities Act of 1982 authorizes a local agency, as defined, to initiate proceedings to establish a community facilities district as an alternative method of financing certain public capital facilities and services, especially in developing areas undergoing rehabilitation, only if it has first considered and adopted local goals and policies, as prescribed. Existing law authorizes a local agency to take any actions or make any determinations which it determines are necessary or convenient to carry out the purposes of the act and which are not otherwise prohibited by law. This bill would prohibit the legislative body of a local agency from taking certain actions with respect to a critical housing infrastructure district, as defined, including abandoning the proposed establishment of the district, as specified, unless prior to taking the action it makes certain findings based upon substantial evidence, including that establishment of the district, levying the special taxes, or incurring bonded indebtedness, as applicable, would have a specific adverse impact upon the public interest. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

AB 2418 **González, Mark, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Local building permits: nonresidential private permitting review.

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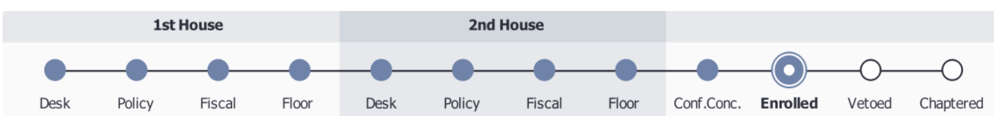

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law requires every city, county, or city and county, whether general law or chartered, that requires the issuance of a permit as a condition precedent to the construction, alteration, improvement, demolition, or repair of any building or structure, to require the execution of a permit application, as specified. Existing law permits a local agency, defined as a city, county, or city and county, to authorize its enforcement agency to contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform plan-checking functions for a nonresidential building, but that the local agency

is not required to do so if it determines that no entities or persons are available or qualified to perform plan-checking services. Under existing law, when there is an excessive delay, as defined, in checking plans submitted as part of an application for specified nonresidential projects, a local agency is required to, upon request of the applicant, contract with or employ a private entity or persons on a temporary basis to perform the plan-checking function. Existing law defines “excessive delay” to mean, among other things, the local agency has taken more than 50 days to check plans and specifications, as provided. This bill would, until January 1, 2032, revise and recast the above-described provisions related to private plan checking. The bill would, upon receipt of a complete application for a nonresidential building permit, require the local agency to provide the applicant with an estimated timeframe in which it will determine if the completed application is compliant with permit standards. This bill would require the local agency to, upon an applicant’s request, contract with or employ a private plan-checking entity if the estimated timeframe would result in an excessive delay or if there is excessive delay by the local agency. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/27/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/10/2026

AB 2433 **Alvarez, D** HTML PDF

Housing development: density bonus.

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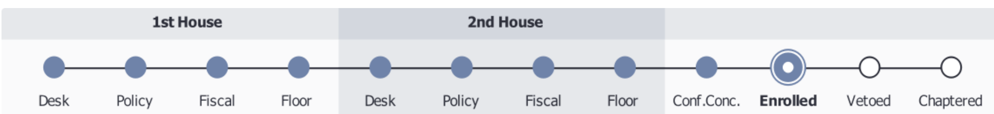

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant seeks a density bonus for the housing development, as specified, if the applicant agrees to construct, among other things, a specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing, and meets other requirements. This bill would, instead, require a city or county to grant a density bonus, other incentives or concessions, and waivers or reductions of development standards, as specified, to an applicant for a housing development when the applicant submits an application for a housing development that a city, county, or city and county determines meets specified criteria, including, among others, the housing development includes specified percentage of units for very low income, lower income, or senior citizen housing. (Based on 08/20/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 2469 **Papan, D** HTML PDF

Data centers: water use disclosures.

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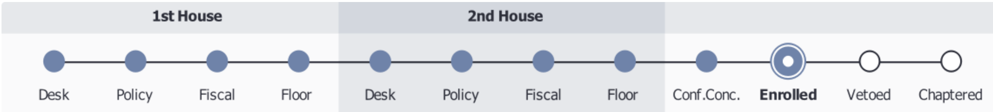

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, businesses, residences, and open space, as specified. This bill would prohibit a city, county, or city and county from approving a discretionary or ministerial permit or other entitlement that would result in the construction, or an expansion that increases the maximum peak water use, of a data center unless specified conditions are satisfied, including, among others, that the applicant provides the city, county, or city and a county prescribed information. The bill would include in this prescribed information a water scarcity plan and a water supply assessment, each as provided. The bill would also include in the specified conditions that the applicant assumes responsibility for the full cost of any required water conveyance, treatment or storage, or distribution infrastructure improvements necessary to serve the project, as determined by the applicable water supplier. The bill would provide that this provision is severable. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

AB 2480 **Ávila Farías, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Housing development: density bonus: student housing developments.

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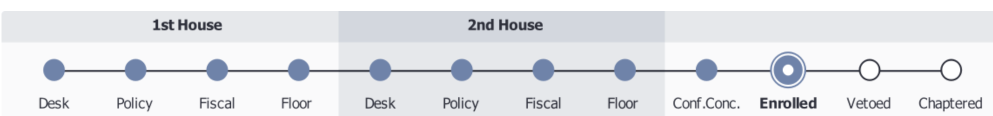

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Density Bonus Law requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development, as defined, within the city or county with a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct, among other options, 20% of the total units, as defined, for lower income students in a student housing development that meets certain requirements. These requirements include, among other things, that all units in the student housing development be used exclusively for undergraduate, graduate, or professional students enrolled full time at an institution of higher learning, and the rent provided in the applicable units of the development for lower income students is calculated at 30% of 65% of the area median income for a single-room occupancy unit type. This bill, for the purposes of a student housing development being eligible for a density bonus and other incentives or concessions, would revise and recast the rent requirements for the applicable units of the development for lower income students. The bill would also require a city or county to provide an additional density bonus, as specified, for a student housing development that meets the requirements for being eligible for the above-described density bonus and meets other specified criteria, including that the development provides 24% of the total units to lower income students, and the applicant agrees to include additional rental units affordable to moderate-income students, as defined, provided that the resulting student housing development would not restrict more than 50% of the total units, as defined, to moderate-income or lower income students. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 2494 **Rogers, D** HTML PDF

State forests: forest management.

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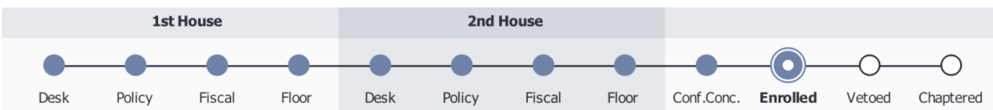

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 58. Noes 19.).
Summary:	Existing law authorizes the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to engage in management of state forests and defines “management” for purposes of the state forests as a means of handling forest crop and forest soil to achieve maximum sustained production of high-quality forest products while giving consideration to values relating to, among other values, recreation, watershed, and wildlife, as provided. This bill would redefine “management” for purposes of state forests as the handling of forest vegetation, water, and soils within the demonstration state forest system for public benefits, as described to include, among other things, watershed health and wildfire resilience. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 2513 **Petrie-Norris, D** HTML PDF

Wildfire: Regional Forest and Fire Capacity Program: local assistance grant program: regional landscape grants.

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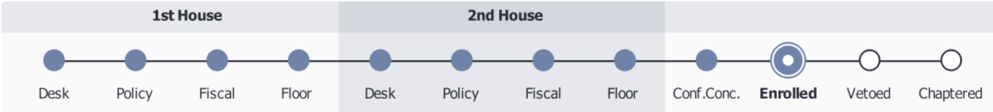

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law requires the Wildfire and Forest Resilience Task Force, including the Natural Resources Agency, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the Office of Planning and Research, and the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, in coordination with certain public agencies, to develop a comprehensive implementation strategy to track and ensure the achievement of the goals and key actions identified in California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as provided. Existing law requires the task force, on or before March 1, 2026, and every 5 years thereafter, to update that action plan, as provided. This bill would authorize the Director of the Department of Conservation to directly award regional landscape grants to regional entities to implement the above-described regional priority strategies to contribute to the achievement of the goals of California's Wildfire and Forest Resilience Action Plan, as specified. The bill would extend the authorization for the department to award advance payments of grants awarded pursuant to the program indefinitely. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2576 **Harabedian, D** HTML PDF

Transit-oriented development: exclusions: historic sites.

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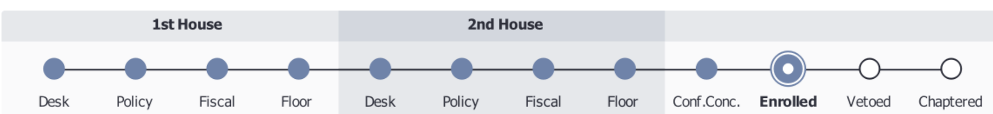

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law provides that a housing development project shall be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development if specified conditions and requirements are met. Existing law provides that these provisions do not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, unless the local agency adopts an ordinance or local transit-oriented development alternative plan, as defined, deemed compliant by the Department of Housing and Community Development before July 1, 2026. Existing law specifies that, beginning on January 1, 2027, a local government that denies a housing development project meeting the requirements referenced above that is located in a high-resource area is presumed to be in violation of specified law and immediately liable for specified penalties. Existing law specifies exclusions from the provisions described above,

including, among other sites prior to one year following the adoption of the 7th revision of the housing element, a site with a historic resource designated as of January 1, 2025, on a local register. This bill would also exclude from the provisions described above, a contributing site within a historic district included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025, and a parcel individually listed as a historical resource included on the State Historic Resources Inventory designated before January 1, 2025. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/27/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/10/2026

AB 2596 **Gipson, D** HTML PDF

Mobilehome parks: federally approved housing programs: compliance with state and local laws.

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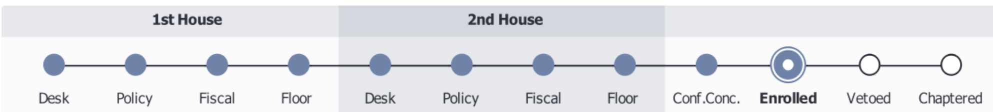

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/20/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: Would specify that, in the event that a mobilehome park operator, owner, or management fails to, or elects not to, comply with federal law or other federal requirements imposed in connection with a federally approved housing program, the mobilehome park operator, owner, or management shall ensure ongoing compliance with the Mobilehome Residency Law, the prescribed provisions of the Unruh Civil Rights Act, and all other applicable state and local laws and ordinances. If a mobilehome park operator, owner, or management fails to, or elects not to, conduct the age verification requirement under prescribed federal law, the bill would authorize a local agency to conduct age verification, as provided, and grant the local agency with the right to access and inspect records of the mobilehome park operator, owner, and management to conduct that verification. (Based on 08/17/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/20/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/18/2026

AB 2601 **Lee, D** HTML PDF

Planning and zoning: housing development: streamlined approval and subdivisions.

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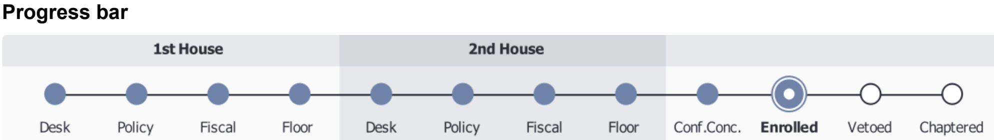

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Position

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Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.
Summary:	Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency’s processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. This bill would require that an application for a proposed housing development containing no more than 2 residential units within a single-family residential zone, as described above, be eligible for concurrent processing with an application for a parcel map for an urban lot split, as provided. The bill would authorize a local agency to condition issuance of building permits, grading permits, or certificates of occupancy for a proposed housing development upon the applicant first obtaining approval and recording a parcel map for eligible parcels pursuant to the above-described urban lot split provisions. The bill would specify that a “parcel map” for purposes of these provisions means a parcel map prepared in accordance with specified provisions of the Subdivision Map Act and may include a condominium plan if proposed by the subdivider, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2619 **Papan, D** HTML PDF

Water resources: data centers.

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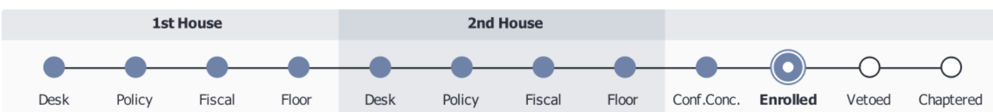

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 63. Noes 7.).
Summary:	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of an incorporated city and the county board of supervisors to license businesses carried on within their respective jurisdictions and to set license fees, as specified. This bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center, prior to applying to a city or a county for an initial business license, equivalent instrument, or permit, to provide its water supplier, under penalty of perjury, a good faith estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center’s projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for an initial business license, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, a good faith estimate of the expected water use, the anticipated source of water, and the data center’s projected water use volume for the maximum day, maximum month, and average year. When applying to a city or county for a renewal of a business license, equivalent

instrument, or permit, the bill would require a person who owns or operates a data center to report, under penalty of perjury, on the application, the data center's annual water use for the preceding calendar year, including total water and direct water use, as prescribed. By expanding the crime of perjury, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would define terms for purposes of these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

AB 2689 **Ávila Farías, D** HTML PDF

Low-income housing tax credits: lease nonrenewal: good cause.

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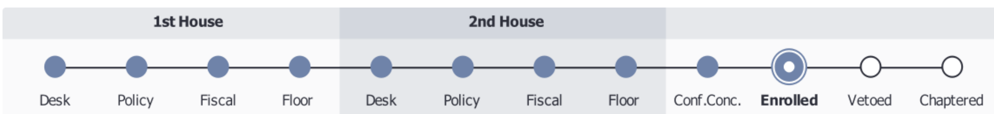

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law, in modified conformity with federal income tax laws, establishes a low-income housing tax credit program through which the California Tax Credit Allocation Committee allocates low-income housing tax credits aimed at providing affordable low-income housing within and throughout the state. Existing federal law sets limitations and guidelines regarding what projects are eligible for credits, including a requirement that an extended low-income housing commitment is in effect, and a prohibition against eviction except for good cause. This bill would specify, for housing projects where the low-income housing commitment requires 100% of the units, not including any manager's units, to be restricted to lower income households, as defined, that good cause for nonrenewal of a lease includes cases where the nonrenewal relates to a household whose income exceeds 140% of the area median income for at least 2 consecutive years and 30% of the household's monthly income exceeds the fair market rent, determined as specified. (Based on 06/22/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	06/22/2026

AB 2724 **Bauer-Kahan, D** HTML PDF

Insurance: distressed areas.

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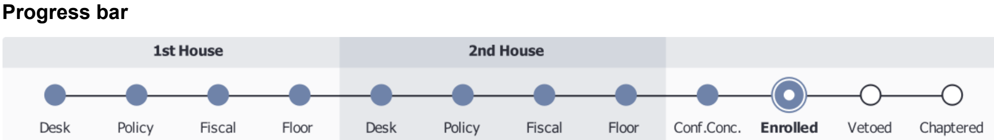

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Assembly. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.). In Assembly. Concurrence in Senate amendments pending. Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling.

Summary: Existing law creates the Department of Insurance, headed by the Insurance Commissioner, and generally regulates the business of insurance in the state. Existing law establishes the California FAIR Plan Association, a joint reinsurance association in which all insurers licensed to write basic property insurance participate to administer a program for the equitable apportionment of basic property insurance for persons who are unable to obtain that coverage through normal channels. Existing regulations authorize insurers, in distressed areas and for properties insured by the FAIR Plan that are exposed to wildfire risk, to use catastrophe modeling, as specified. Under existing regulations, a distressed area includes undermarketed ZIP Codes and distressed counties. Existing law requires the State Fire Marshal to classify lands into fire hazard severity zones in accordance with state responsibility areas and local responsibility areas, as specified. Existing regulations establish and record wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas in accordance with these classifications. This bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2027, and yearly thereafter, to conduct a review and update distressed areas based on updates to the WUI designated areas. (Based on 08/20/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

AB 2728 **Soria, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Groundwater: de minimis extractors: fees: exemption.

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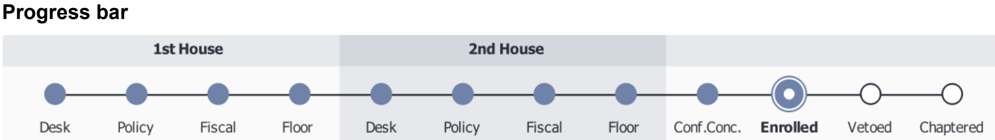

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - From committee: That the Senate amendments be concurred in. (Ayes 10. Noes 0.) (August 27). Senate amendments concurred in. To Engrossing and Enrolling. (Ayes 77. Noes 0.).

Summary: Existing law authorizes a groundwater sustainability agency to impose fees, including, but not limited to, permit fees and fees on groundwater extraction or other regulated activity, to fund the costs of a groundwater sustainability program, and investigations, inspections, compliance assistance, enforcement, and program administration, as provided. Existing law prohibits a groundwater sustainability agency from imposing those fees on a de minimis extractor, as defined, unless the agency has regulated the user, as provided. This bill would authorize a local government, including, but not limited to, a groundwater sustainability agency, that imposes a fee, levy, charge, or exaction for groundwater monitoring or management, upon making specified findings, to exempt de minimis extractors, including the above-described regulated users, from the payment of the fee, levy, charge, or exaction, as provided. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/11/2026

HR 76 **Schultz, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Relative to affordable homeownership.

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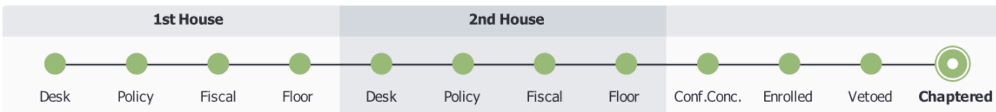

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 02/05/2026 - Coauthors revised. Read. Adopted.

Summary: Would resolve that the Assembly recognizes the vital and unique role of affordable homeownership in strengthening California's economic future, promoting racial and economic equity, and building intergenerational stability for working families. Resolved, That the Assembly affirms the essential importance of the CalHome Program as the state's only dedicated mechanism for producing and preserving affordable ownership homes for lower income Californians. (Based on 01/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/21/2026	**Current Text:**	02/05/2026 - Chaptered

SB 178 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** **HTML** **PDF**

Public resources trailer bill.

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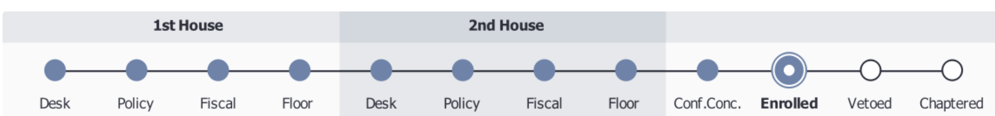

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 1.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Farmland Conservancy Program Act establishes within the Department of Conservation the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Existing law authorizes the program to offer financial assistance, including grants or contracts, for projects and activities on agricultural lands, as defined, that support agricultural conservation and sustainable land management. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorized the issuance of bonds in the amount of $10,000,000,000 pursuant to the State General Obligation Bond Law to finance projects for specified purposes. Of these funds, the act makes $30,000,000 available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Department of Conservation, in consultation with specified entities, to improve land access and tenure for socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, tribal producers, and beginning farmers and ranchers, as specified. This bill would establish the Farmland Access and Conservation for Thriving Communities Program under the administration of the department, and would authorize the department to administer the program through the California Farmland Conservancy Program. Under the program, the bill would require the department to provide grants and related technical assistance to qualified entities, as defined, for the purpose of acquiring agricultural lands to transfer or provide long-term leases to qualified farmer participants, as defined, to support agricultural land acquisition and protection, as provided. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/23/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 193 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** **HTML** **PDF**

Public resources: Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund: programs.

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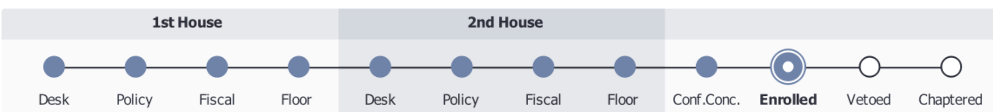

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Global Warming Solutions Act of 2006 requires the State Air Resources Board to adopt regulations for greenhouse gas emissions limits and emissions reduction measures to achieve the maximum technologically feasible and cost-effective reductions in greenhouse gas emissions, as provided. The act authorizes that state board to include in those regulations the use of a market-based compliance mechanism to comply with those regulations. Existing law requires moneys collected by the state board from the auction or sale of allowances as part of a market-based compliance mechanism to be deposited in the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Fund. Existing law allocates moneys in the fund in a specified priority and continuously appropriates a certain amount of moneys in the fund for certain purposes. This bill would require interest income earned on those moneys to be deposited into the fund. By depositing additional moneys into a continuously appropriated fund, the bill would make an appropriation. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/23/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 194 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** HTML PDF

Transportation.

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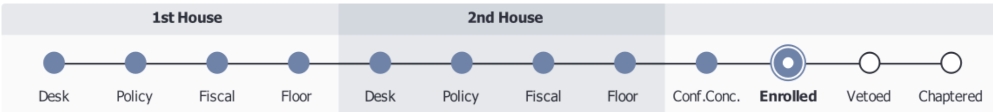

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law, until September 1, 2031, requires the State Air Resources Board, with funds provided in the Budget Act of 2026, to establish a new zero-emission electric vehicle incentive program for first-time zero-emission vehicle buyers and, as part of that program, to enter into grant agreements with light-duty passenger vehicle original engine manufacturers to provide incentives for consumers for the purchase or lease of new, and the purchase of used, light-duty passenger electric vehicles at the point of sale and registered to California residents. This bill would make a nonsubstantive correction to these provisions. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/23/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 195 **Committee on Budget and Fiscal Review** HTML PDF

Income taxes: exclusions: wildfire loss mitigation payments.

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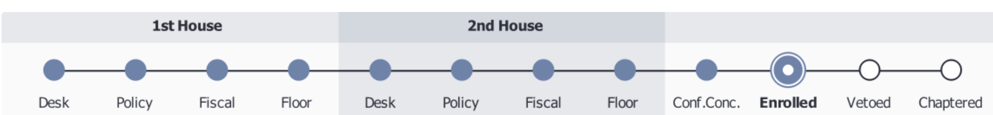

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Program to develop a comprehensive financial assistance program to help property owners, whole communities, and local governments retrofit existing housing, commercial, and public properties in wildfire hazard areas. The Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024, approved by the voters as Proposition 4 at the November 5, 2024, statewide general election, authorizes the issuance of bonds to finance projects for, among other things, wildfire and forest resilience. That act makes $135,000,000 of those bond funds available, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to the Office of Emergency Services to establish a wildfire mitigation grant program to provide loans, rebates, direct assistance, and matching funds for projects that prevent wildfires, increase resilience, maintain existing wildfire risk reduction projects, reduce the risk of wildfires to communities, or increase home or community hardening. The Personal Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law, in conformity with federal income tax law, generally defines gross income as income from whatever source derived, except as specifically excluded, and provides various exclusions from gross income. Those exclusion include, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024, and before January 1, 2029, an exclusion for a California qualified wildfire loss mitigation payment, defined as any amount that is received through the California Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Program for the benefit of a residential property owner or occupant with expenses paid or obligations incurred, for wildfire loss mitigation. This bill would extend the tax exclusion provisions to taxable years beginning before January 1, 2031, and would revise the definition of California qualified wildfire loss mitigation payment to mean any grant, rebate, direct assistance, or other financial assistance for wildfire mitigation, home hardening, structure hardening, vegetation management, defensible space, fuel modification activities, or community wildfire resilience through either the California Wildfire Mitigation Financial Assistance Program or the above-described wildfire mitigation grant program established pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water, Wildfire Prevention, Drought Preparedness, and Clean Air Bond Act of 2024. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/23/2025 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 222 **Wiener, D** HTML PDF

Residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC systems.

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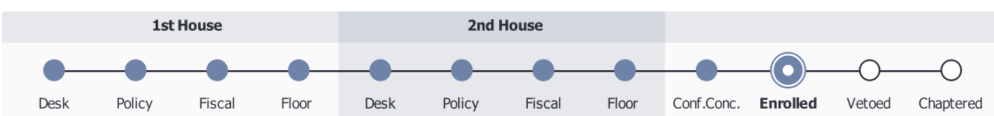

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission, on or before January 1, 2019, in consultation with the Contractors State License Board, local building officials, and other stakeholders, to approve a plan that promotes compliance with specified regulations relating to building energy efficiency standards in the installation of central air-conditioning and heat pumps, as specified.

Existing law authorizes the commission to adopt regulations to increase compliance with permitting and inspection requirements for central air-conditioning and heat pumps, and associated sales and installations, consistent with the above-described plan. This bill would establish various requirements and authorizations for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system, as defined, by, among other things, requiring a city, county, or city and county, beginning July 1, 2027, to adopt and offer asynchronous inspections for installations that do not require a licensed contractor and building inspector to be simultaneously present during the inspection. The bill would additionally require a city, county, or city and county, except as specified, to post specific information online, and on or before July 1, 2028, to implement an online automated permitting process for the installation of a residential heat pump water heater or heat pump HVAC system that issues permits in real time to a licensed contractor that meets certain criteria. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/27/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/17/2026

SB 226 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

Infrastructure revitalization financing districts.

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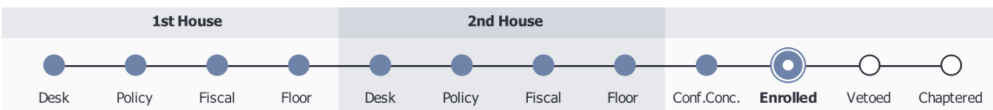

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law authorizes a legislative body of a city to designate one or more proposed infrastructure revitalization financing districts, as specified, which are legally constituted governmental entities established for the sole purpose of financing certain types of facilities, as specified. Existing law limits districts to only financing facilities or projects of communitywide significance, including the acquisition, construction, or repair of commercial or industrial structures for private use. This bill would specify that a facility or project to acquire, construct, or repair commercial or industrial structures for private use includes entertainment or sports facilities. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/28/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/11/2026

SB 299 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: day care center: zoning.

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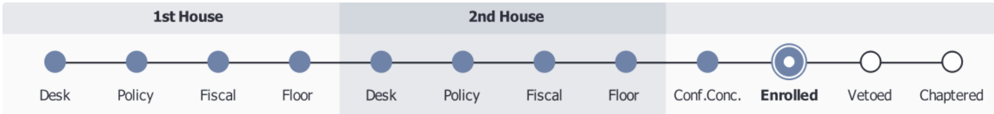

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Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law exempts specified projects from CEQA, including a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is not located in a residential area. This bill would exempt from CEQA a project that consists exclusively of a day care center, as defined, that is located in a residential area, except as provided. By imposing additional duties on a lead agency to determine the applicability of these exemptions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 328 | Grayson, D | HTML | PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exempt surplus land.

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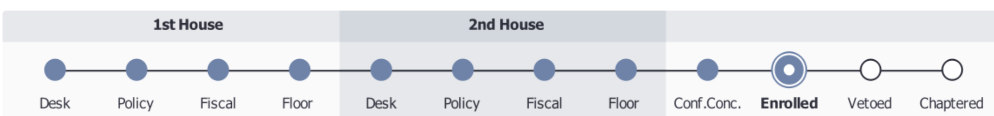

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires a local agency to declare land either “surplus land” or “exempt surplus land,” as supported by written findings, before the local agency may take any action to dispose of it consistent with an agency’s policies or procedures and defines terms for these purposes. Existing law generally requires a local agency, before disposing or negotiating to dispose of surplus land, to provide a written notice of the availability of the surplus land to specified entities and housing sponsors. Existing law provides that an agency is not required to follow the requirements for the disposal of surplus land for “exempt surplus land.” Existing law defines “exempt surplus land” to include certain types of land, including, surplus land totaling 10 or more acres, consisting of either a single parcel, or 2 or more adjacent or nonadjacent parcels combined for disposition to one or more buyers pursuant to a plan or ordinance adopted by the legislative body of the local agency, or a state statute and certain surplus land that is a former military base, known as the Alameda Naval Air Station, if specified conditions are met. Existing law, the Planning and Zoning Law, requires each county and each city to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan for the physical development of the county or city, and specified land outside its boundaries, that includes, among other specified mandatory elements, a housing element. That law requires the planning agency of a city or county to provide by April 1 of each year an annual report to, among other entities, the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation. This bill would revise the definition of “exempt surplus land” to remove the reference to buyers and instead mean 2 or more adjacent or nonadjacent parcels combined for disposition to one or more persons or entities, as specified. The bill would also exempt surplus land that is a former military base that was conveyed by the federal government to a local agency or a local reuse authority, and that is all or any portion of the Concord Naval Weapons Station, if certain requirements are met. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/11/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/26/2026

SB 457 **Becker, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Housing element compliance: committed assistance: in-kind services: realistic capacity formula.

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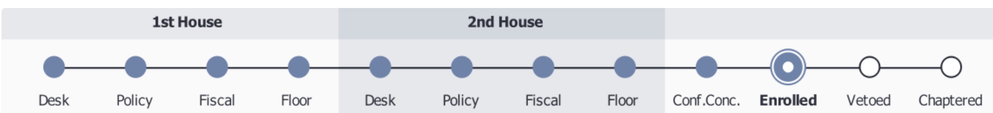

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law requires a city or county to adopt a comprehensive, long-term general plan that includes various mandatory elements, including a housing element. Existing law requires the housing element to include, among other things, an inventory of land suitable and available for residential development, an analysis of the relationship of zoning and public facilities and services to these sites, and an analysis of the relationship of the sites identified in the land inventory to the jurisdiction’s duty to affirmatively further fair housing. Existing law requires a city or county, based on that inventory of land, to determine whether each site in the inventory can accommodate the development of some portion of its share of the regional housing need by income level during the planning period, as provided. Existing law requires the inventory of land to include, among other things, a description of the existing use of the property for nonvacant sites. For the nonvacant sites, existing law requires the city or county to specify the additional development potential for each site within the planning period. Existing law requires a city or county to rezone sites according to a specified program if the inventory of sites suitable and available for residential development does not identify adequate sites to accommodate the need for groups of all household income levels. This bill would require, on or before July 1, 2028, the Department of Housing and Community Development to promulgate or approve one or more formulas and associated user interfaces or other tools that allow for the determination of specified information, including, among other things, the realistic capacity of housing element inventory sites, as specified. The bill would authorize the above-described analysis and determinations by a city or county related to sites in the inventory of land suitable and available for residential development to rely on the formula promulgated or approved by the department. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 594 | Padilla, D | HTML | PDF

Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2026.

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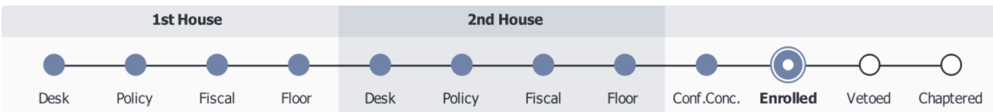

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Wwould enact the Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2026. The bill would authorize an Indian tribe, as defined, to exercise the same powers a local agency has under the Short-Term Rental Facilitator Act of 2025. The bill would provide that an “ordinance” under the act refers to a tribal law of an Indian tribe imposing a transient occupancy tax. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/12/2026

SB 599 | Caballero, D | HTML | PDF

Atmospheric rivers: research: forecasting methods: experimental tools.

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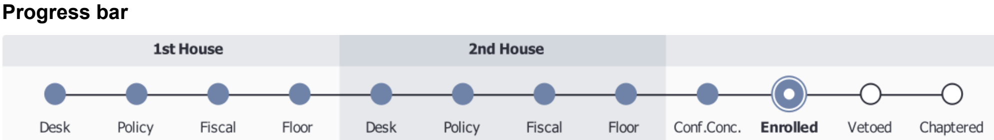

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

Summary: Current law establishes the Atmospheric Rivers Research and Forecast Improvement Program: Enabling Climate Adaptation Through Forecast-Informed Reservoir Operations and Hazard Resiliency (AR/FIRO) Program in the Department of Water Resources. Current law requires the department to operate reservoirs in a manner that improves flood protection, and to reoperate flood control and water storage facilities to capture water generated by atmospheric rivers. This bill would, for novel forecasting methods researched, developed, and implemented by the department, require the department to include the use of experimental tools that produce seasonal and subseasonal atmospheric river forecasts, as defined. (Based on 08/20/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2025	**Current Text:**	08/27/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	04/24/2025

SB 677 **Wiener, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Housing financing: joint powers agreements: bond approvals: subdivisions: tentative and final maps: appeals.

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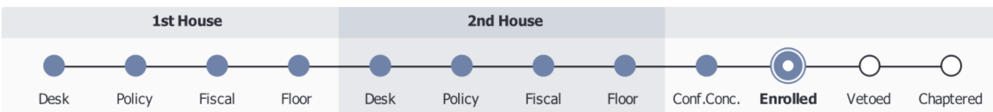

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 31. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law, for the purposes of that act, defines the term “public agency” to include various federal, state, local, and tribal entities. Existing law requires approval by the Department of General Services of certain joint powers agreements that include the state as a member, as provided. Existing law authorizes a joint powers authority to issue revenue bonds to pay the costs and expenses of acquiring, constructing, or conducting a program for, among other things, low-income housing projects owned or operated by a city, county, city and county, or housing authority. Existing law provides that the Treasurer and the Secretary of State are designated as elected representatives for federal tax purposes of a joint powers agency created to approve or certify the issuance of bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness issued by or on behalf of the joint powers agency to the extent approval is required by federal tax law. This bill would provide that the geographic jurisdiction of a joint powers authority is the area encompassed by the combined geographical boundaries of all of its member public agencies. The bill would declare that these provisions are declaratory of existing law. This bill would additionally authorize the Treasurer to execute an agreement including the state as a member of a joint powers authority without obtaining approval from the Department of General Services only for the Treasurer to provide specified approvals for bonds issued by the joint powers authority to finance specified residential rental projects for which a city, county, or city and county that is a member of the joint powers authority has failed to provide specified approval required by federal tax law, as defined and provided. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025

Current Text: 09/01/2026 - Enrolled

Last Amend: 08/20/2026

SB 692 **Arreguín, D** HTML PDF

Vehicles: homelessness.

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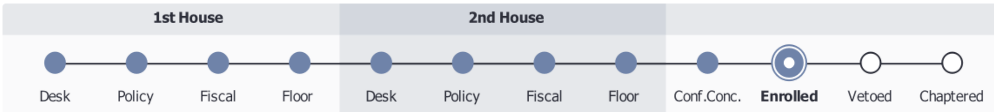

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4:30 p.m.

Summary: Existing law makes it unlawful for a peace officer or an unauthorized person to remove an unattended vehicle from a highway, except as provided. Under existing law, the removal of a vehicle is a seizure, subject to the limits set forth in jurisprudence for the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution. Existing law authorizes a city, county, or city and county to adopt an ordinance establishing procedures for the abatement and removal, as public nuisances, of abandoned, wrecked, dismantled, or inoperative vehicles or parts of vehicles from private or public property. Existing law, whenever a peace officer or other public employee removes an abandoned vehicle valued at $500 or less, requires the public agency that removed, or caused the removal of, the vehicle to cause the disposal of the vehicle subject to specified requirements, including providing notice, as specified, to the registered and legal owners and any other person known to have an interest in the vehicle, and a process for the owners and interested persons to request and have a poststorage hearing, as specified. This bill would authorize a public agency of a city, county, or city and county to dismantle, or cause the dismantlement of, an abandoned vehicle, as defined, if the abandoned vehicle cannot be towed or otherwise moved and the vehicle has been declared a nuisance or hazard by a fire marshal, environmental health director, or public health officer of a city, county, or city and county, if various requirements are met, including attaching a distinctive notice to the vehicle at least 15 days prior to dismantlement that states the vehicle will be dismantled by the public agency if the hazard is not abated, sending a notice, within 48 hours of the attachment of the notice to the vehicle, to the owners and any other person known to have an interest in the vehicle informing them of specified information, including that the vehicle may be disposed of at least 15 days from the date of the notice and that they may have a hearing before the public agency if a request for a hearing is made within 10 days from the date of notice, as specified. (Based on 08/25/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/21/2025 (Spot bill)

Current Text: 08/27/2026 - Enrolled

Last Amend: 08/10/2026

SB 716 **Durazo, D** HTML PDF

Local government: ordinances: penalties for violation: nonresidential structures.

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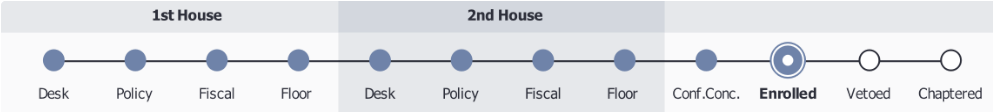

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law makes the violation of a county ordinance or a city ordinance a misdemeanor unless by ordinance it is made an infraction. Existing law specifies monetary fines for any violation of local ordinances that is an infraction, not to exceed specified amounts that vary based on the circumstances of the violation, as prescribed. This bill would, notwithstanding those provisions, authorize the county board of supervisors to impose fines, penalties, and forfeitures for violations of ordinances and to fix the penalty by a fine or imprisonment, or both. The bill would also establish the amount of the fine that may be imposed for the violation of a city or county ordinance, where the violation pertains to a nonresidential structure with a floor area of 20,000 or more square feet and the violation poses a threat to health and safety, to not exceed $1,000 for the first violation, $2,000 for the 2nd violation within 5 years of the first violation, and $5,000 for subsequent violations within 5 years of the first violation, as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 750 **Cortese, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Housing Finance Agency: credit enhancement mechanisms study.

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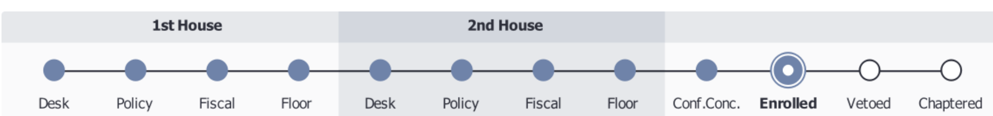

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Would require the California Housing Finance Agency to conduct a comprehensive assessment of potential credit enhancement mechanisms designed to reduce borrowing costs for housing projects receiving state financial assistance that includes specified evaluations. The bill would require the agency to submit an interim report by January 1, 2028, and a final report by July 1, 2028, as specified. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 758 **Umberg, D** HTML PDF

Public health: nitrous oxide.

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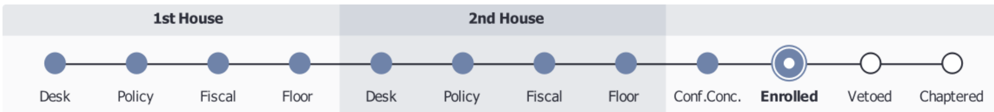

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	The Cigarette and Tobacco Products Licensing Act of 2003 requires a retailer, as defined, to hold a license from the California Department of Tax and Fee Administration to engage in the sale of cigarettes or tobacco products. This bill would expand those provisions to prohibit a retailer from selling nitrous oxide in any retail location, subject to certain exceptions. The bill would authorize a city or county or city and county to adopt an ordinance imposing greater restrictions on the retail sale of nitrous oxide provided the ordinance does not restrict legitimate uses, as specified. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 769 **Caballero, D** HTML PDF

The Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act.

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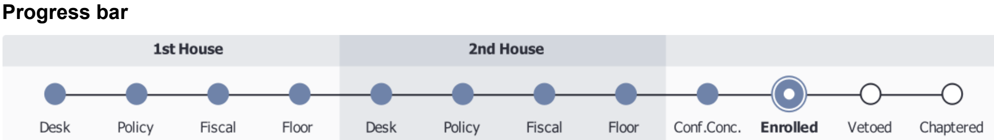

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 34. Noes 4.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	The Bergeson-Peace Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Act authorizes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank, governed by a board of directors, to make loans, issue bonds, and provide other financial assistance for various types of infrastructure and economic development projects. Existing law establishes the California Infrastructure and Economic Development Bank Fund, a

continuously appropriated fund, to support the bank. This bill would enact the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation Act and would establish the Golden State Infrastructure Corporation, within the State Treasurer's Office, as a not-for-profit corporation for the purpose of administering the act and financing infrastructure projects. The bill would require the corporation to be governed by a board of directors, with a prescribed membership, and would require the business and affairs of the corporation to be managed by an executive director appointed by the Treasurer. This bill would prescribe the powers and duties of the corporation, including entering into financing transactions, borrowing money or issuing bonds, and setting and charging fees for obtaining financing from the corporation. Under the bill, the state would not in any way be liable for any obligation of the corporation, and the corporation would not be required to pay any taxes, except as provided. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/18/2026

SB 772 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019: applications: eligibility.

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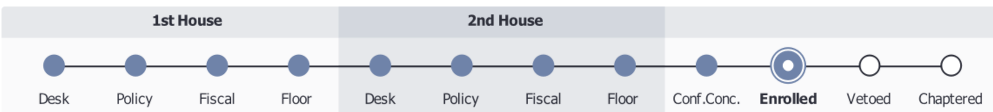

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Infill Infrastructure Grant Program of 2019, which requires the Department of Housing and Community Development, upon appropriation of funds by the Legislature, to establish and administer a grant program to allocate those funds to eligible applicants to fund capital improvement projects that are an integral part of, or necessary to facilitate the development of, a qualifying infill project, qualifying infill area, or catalytic qualifying infill area. Existing law requires the department to administer a specified competitive application process for capital improvement projects for large jurisdictions, as defined. For these purposes, existing law defines a qualifying infill project to include a residential or mixed-use residential project located within an urbanized area on a vacant site where at least 75% of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that are developed with urban uses. This bill would expand the definition of qualifying infill project to include a residential or mixed-use residential project located within an urbanized area on a vacant site where at least 75% of the perimeter of the site adjoins parcels that have been previously developed with urban uses. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 802 **Ashby, D** HTML PDF

Housing finance and development: Sacramento Regional Housing and Homelessness Joint Powers Authority Act.

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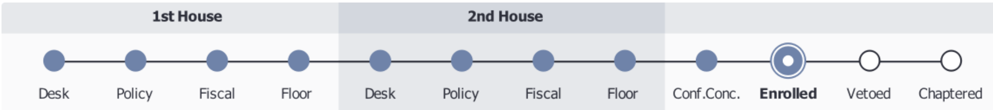

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 32. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law, the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law authorizes the agreement to set forth the manner by which the joint powers authority will be exercised. This bill, by January 1, 2028, would require the County of Sacramento, the City of Sacramento, the City of Elk Grove, the City of Rancho Cordova, the City of Citrus Heights, and the City of Folsom to participate in and work together to establish a joint powers authority, pursuant to the Joint Exercise of Powers Act, designed to make a meaningful difference for people experiencing housing insecurity and homelessness across the County of Sacramento. In this regard, the bill would require the above-specified local governments together to, among other things, bring the oversight and functions of the Sacramento City and County Continuum of Care under the jurisdiction of the joint powers authority, while maintaining the federally required composition and integrity of the continuum of care. The bill would require the joint powers authority to, among other things, provide direction to the continuum of care lead agency. The bill would specify that a local jurisdiction retains oversight and accountability over funding decisions, projects, and programs administered by the jurisdiction, including contracting for prevention, outreach, sheltering, and housing. The bill would declare that these provisions are severable. The bill would make findings and declarations relating to its provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 828 **Cabaldon, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Fireworks licenses and permits: disqualifying conditions: local jurisdictions.

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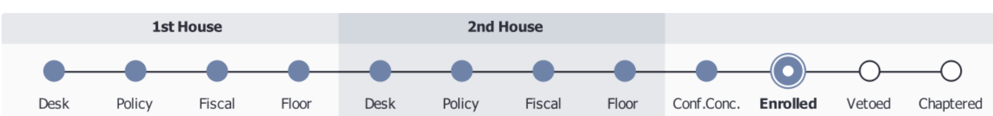

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The State Fireworks Law requires the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations relating to fireworks as may be necessary for the protection of life and property. Existing law requires these regulations to include, among other things, provisions for the granting of licenses and permits for the manufacture, wholesale, import, export, and sale of all classes of fireworks. A violation of the State Fireworks Law or the regulations issued pursuant thereto is a misdemeanor. This bill would require the State Fire Marshal to adopt regulations that include provisions for determining license requirements specific to importing fireworks that will not be sold within California, as provided. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/21/2025	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 883 | Umberg, D | HTML | PDF

Hazardous materials: reactive chemicals: methyl methacrylate: facilities.

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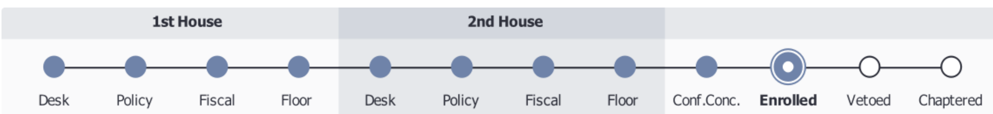

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 38. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: (1) Existing law requires the Secretary for Environmental Protection to implement a unified hazardous waste and hazardous materials management regulatory program, known as the unified program. Existing law requires every county to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, and authorizes a city or local agency that meets specified requirements to apply to the secretary to be certified to implement the unified program, as a certified unified program agency. Existing law authorizes a state or local agency that has a written agreement with a certified unified program agency, and is approved by the secretary, to implement or enforce one or more of the unified program elements as a participating agency. Existing law requires the certified unified program agency in each jurisdiction, in conjunction with participating agencies, to develop and implement a single, unified inspection and enforcement program to ensure coordinated, efficient, and effective enforcement of the unified program and any local ordinance or regulation pertaining to the handling of hazardous waste or hazardous materials. Existing law requires the secretary to establish a statewide information management system capable of receiving all data collected by the unified program agencies and reported by regulated businesses and to make all nonconfidential data available on the internet. This bill would prohibit a city or county, or city and county, from approving a building permit for a new reactive chemical storage facility, as defined, with the potential for an explosion, including, but not limited to, due to thermal runaway reaction, that may cause injury or death, unless the proposed facility has a backup cooling system or other contingency system approved by the unified program agency and is not adjacent to a home. The bill would require a city council or county board of supervisors, before approving a building permit for that purpose, to provide the public with notice and the opportunity to comment. If a city or county, or city and county, approves a building permit for that purpose, the bill would require the city or county, or city and county, to notify the Office of Emergency Services and the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. The bill would make the approval of a building permit for certain reactive chemical storage facilities ineligible for a specified exemption from the California Environmental Quality Act. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county to include in the next revision of its emergency operations plan a specific designation for which emergency response department will serve as the lead agency for responding to hazardous materials incidents. By imposing additional requirements on cities and counties, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment to consider reactive chemical storage facilities as a factor in identifying disadvantaged communities for various purposes under existing law. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

SB 887 **Padilla, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental leadership development projects: data centers: geothermal powerplant projects.

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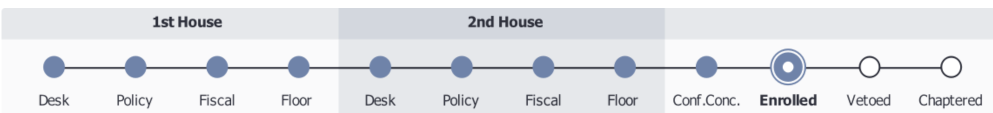

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 8.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	(1) The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would define "data center" for the purposes of CEQA and prohibit the application of categorical exemption to a project for the development and operation of a data center, as specified. By increasing the duties of a lead agency in relation to the environmental review of a data center project, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment

		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

SB 894 **Allen, D** HTML PDF

Wildfire resiliency: financial assistance.

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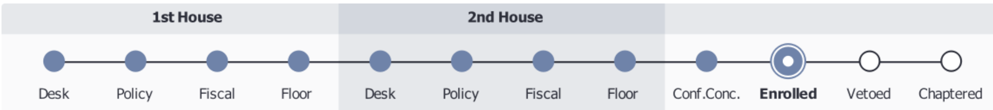

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the California Alternative Energy and Advanced Transportation Financing Authority to provide alternative methods of financing in providing and promoting the establishment of facilities using alternative methods and sources of energy and facilities needed for the development and commercialization of advanced transportation technologies, as provided. This bill would establish the California Wildfire Resilience Loan Program and would require the authority, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to administer the program to provide financial assistance for projects and activities to reduce wildfire-related risks and losses, including home hardening and defensible space improvements, as provided, and would make related changes. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/15/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 895 **Wiener, D** HTML PDF

California Science and Health Research Bond Act.

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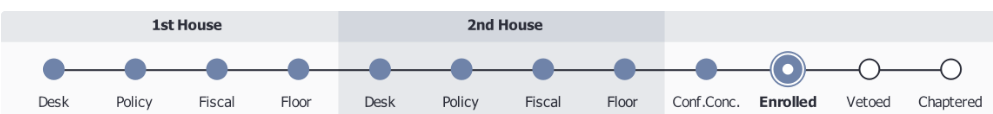

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Urgency clause adopted. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Urgency clause adopted. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Would establish the California Foundation for Science and Health Research within the Government Operations Agency. The bill would require the Secretary of Government

Operations to oversee the process of appointing the director of the foundation, and would authorize the Secretary of Government Operations to delegate the task of hiring and determining the salaries, bonuses, and benefits of additional personnel to the director, as specified. The bill would require the director and personnel of the foundation to be responsible for implementing the strategic objectives of the California Foundation for Science and Health Research Council, as described below, administering grants, loans, and contracts awarded by the council, and all other duties as deemed necessary for the operation of the foundation. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/15/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/27/2026

SB 904 **Seyarto, R** **HTML** **PDF**

Recovery from a state of emergency.

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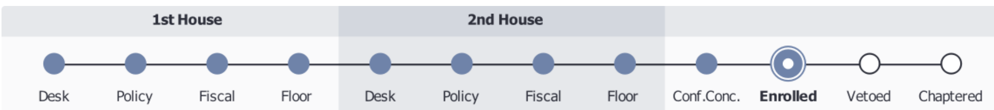

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: The California Emergency Services Act authorizes the Governor to proclaim a state of emergency when specified conditions of disaster or extreme peril to the safety of persons and property exist, and authorizes the Governor to exercise certain powers in response to that emergency, including, but not limited to, suspending specified statutes, ordinances, orders, regulations, or rules. This bill would impose specific duties on the Department of Housing and Community Development if the Office of Emergency Services makes a written determination, within 10 days after the date that the Governor declared a state of emergency relating to a wildfire, that the wildfire caused substantial structural damage requiring significant rebuilding efforts, as defined. The bill would require the department, under this condition, to consult with other specified state entities and local governments to identify state permitting requirements and local procedures that could be suspended or revised to support recovery and rebuilding efforts as a result of the wildfire, as specified. The bill would require the department to prepare and submit initial and periodic reports to the Governor and Legislature with the information and recommendations. This bill, on or before July 1, 2028, would require the Department of Housing and Community Development, in consultation with other specified state entities, to convene a workgroup to review and provide a report to the Governor and the Legislature with recommendations regarding any provision of the California Building Standards Code that should be suspended for specified types of projects to facilitate rapid, safe, disaster-resilient, and cost-effective rebuilding and recovery guidance for any future state of emergency. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/21/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/01/2026

SB 908 **Wiener, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Residential windows: retrofitting: residential window replacement projects: California Building Code compliance.

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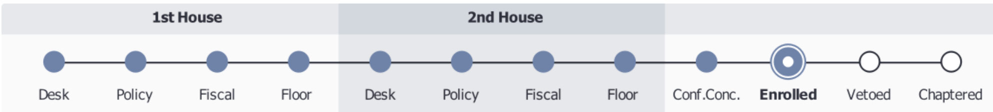

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: The Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act governs the management and operation of common interest developments. Existing law places various limits and prohibitions on the governing documents, as defined, relative to an owner's separate interest within those developments. This bill would declare void and unenforceable any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a common interest development, or provision of a governing document that effectively prohibits or restricts the owner of a separate interest from completing a residential window replacement project or impose any requirements on California Energy Code-compliant windows, as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced: 01/22/2026

Current Text: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled

Last Amend: 08/20/2026

SB 916 **Ashby, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Civil actions: housing development projects.

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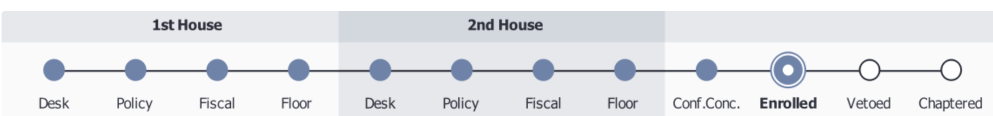

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action would result in preventing or delaying the project, as specified. Existing law authorizes the court to limit the amount of the undertaking or to decline to require the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking if the court determines that, based on evidence submitted by the plaintiff, furnishing an undertaking would cause the plaintiff to suffer undue economic hardship. This bill would make these provisions applicable to a student housing development, as defined. This bill would incorporate additional changes to Section 529.2 of the Code of Civil Procedure proposed by SB 1344 to be operative only if this bill and SB 1344 are enacted and this bill is enacted last. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/27/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/18/2026

SB 925 **McNerney, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Fusion energy: State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: strategic plan: certification and environmental review.

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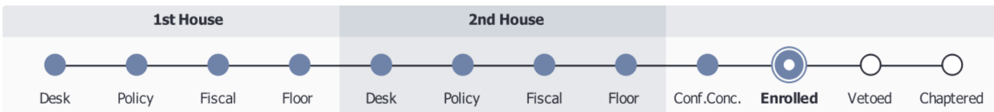

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to undertake various actions in furtherance of meeting the state’s clean energy and pollution reduction objectives. Existing law requires the commission, beginning November 1, 2003, and biennially thereafter, to adopt an integrated energy policy report that contains an overview of major energy trends and issues facing the state, presents policy recommendations based on an in-depth and integrated analysis of the most current and pressing energy issues facing the state, and includes an assessment and forecast of system reliability and the need for resource additions, efficiency, and conservation, as specified. Existing law requires the commission, as part of the 2027 edition of the integrated energy policy report, to include an assessment of the potential for fusion energy to contribute to California’s power supply, as specified. This bill would require the commission, in coordination with specified agencies, to develop a strategic plan for the development of fusion energy in California, as specified. The bill would require the commission to submit the strategic plan to the Legislature on or before December 31, 2029. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/28/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 954 **Blakespear, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: advanced manufacturing facilities: exemption.

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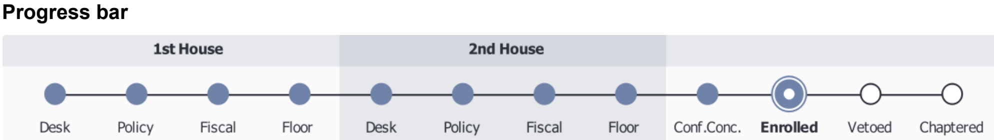

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to prepare, or cause to be prepared, and certify the completion of, an environmental impact report on a project that it proposes to carry out or approve that may have a significant effect on the environment or to adopt a negative declaration if it finds that the project will not have that effect. CEQA also requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would revise the definition of that term to include habitats for protected species identified as candidate, sensitive, or species of special status by state or federal agencies. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/02/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 958 **Weber Pierson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

California Environmental Quality Act: environmental impacts: building height.

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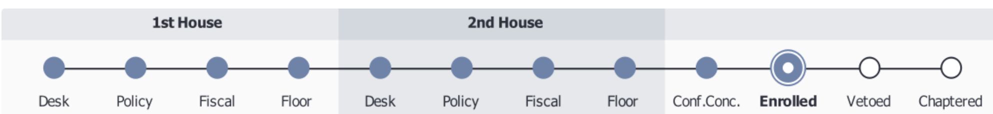

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. This bill would, for purposes of CEQA, prohibit the environmental impacts that are associated with increased building height alone from being considered significant impacts on the environment, if a project meets specified conditions, as provided. Because a lead agency would be required to determine if a project meets the specified conditions, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/02/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 973 **Becker, D** HTML PDF

Wildfire County Coordinator Program.

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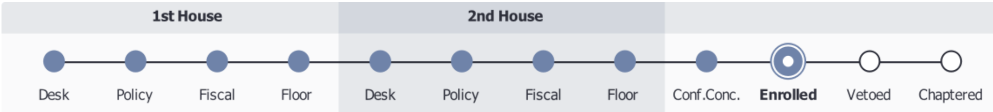

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Budget Act of 2025 provided for a community hardening program in the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection that includes home hardening certification and a wildfire county coordinator program, appropriated $9,500,000 to the department to make available to the California Fire Safe Council for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, and required the county coordinators to prioritize home hardening, defensible space, planning, and education for community-level wildfire mitigation efforts. This bill would require the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection to establish the California Wildfire Preparedness Program to (1) establish recommended guidance for the use of available wildfire risk modeling and analysis tools by organizations, as specified, (2) develop guidance and tools related to wildfire risk assessments, (3) support the development or updating of county-level wildfire risk assessments, (4) maintain oversight authority for the Wildfire County Coordinator Program, as provided, and (5) develop guidance and templates for the creation or revision of county-level wildfire preparedness prioritization and implementation plans, and accompanying guidance for integrating these plans with related wildfire resilience programs, as provided. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/04/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 989 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

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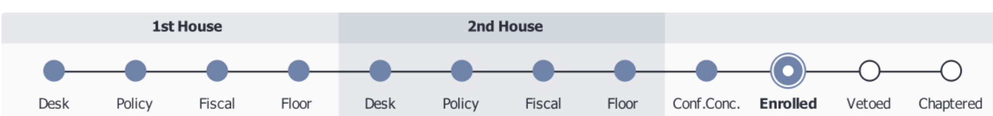

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary:	Existing law, the Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act, authorizes specified persons, including a person with whom the respondent resides, family members, and first responders, among others, to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. This bill would authorize a first responder to contact the county behavioral health agency in the county in which the individual resides or is found to request the agency file a petition to commence the CARE process. The bill would require the agency to review the request and determine whether to file a petition within 30 business days. The bill would require the agency, upon completion of the review, to notify the first responder that made the referral of specified information, including whether or not a petition was filed. Because the bill would require a higher level of service from county agencies, this bill would create a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/05/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/18/2026

SB 994 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

Local agencies: nondisclosure agreements.

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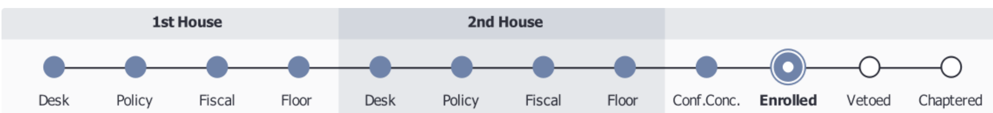

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/21/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law, the legislative code of ethics, prohibits Members of the Legislature from entering into, or requesting that another party enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation. Existing law also makes any nondisclosure agreement relating to the drafting, negotiation, or discussion of proposed legislation entered into after January 1, 2026, void and unenforceable. Existing law provides an exception for nondisclosure agreements, or portions thereof, that prevent only the disclosure of trade secrets, financial information, or proprietary information, as specified. This bill would prohibit a local agency official, as defined, acting in their official capacity from entering into, or requesting that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement relating to public business that precludes their ability to share information with fellow local agency officials serving on the same council, board, commission, district, or agency. The bill would require a local agency official in violation of that provision to, among other things, disclose the existence of the nondisclosure agreement, as specified, and would provide that these requirements imposed on a local agency official also apply to a local agency official acting in their official capacity who entered into, or requested that another individual enter into, a nondisclosure agreement described above before January 1, 2027. By imposing additional duties on local agency officials, the bill would impose a state-

mandated local program. The bill would also make any nondisclosure agreement relating to public business that precludes the ability of a local agency official to share information with fellow local agency officials serving on the same council, board, commission, district, or agency and that is entered into after January 1, 2027, void and unenforceable. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/05/2026	**Current Text:**	08/21/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 996 **Padilla, D** HTML PDF

Manufactured housing: conformity.

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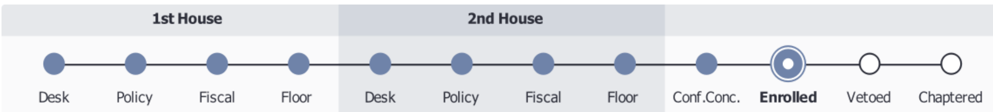

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	The Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 sets forth various standards relating to manufactured homes, mobilehomes, special purpose commercial coaches, and commercial coaches, including, but not limited to, construction and alteration of those homes. Existing law, including the Manufactured Housing Act of 1980 and the Uniform Commercial Code–Secured Transactions, defines the term “manufactured home” for various purposes to mean a structure that, among other things, is transportable in one or more sections, is 8 body feet or more in width, or 40 body feet or more in length, in the traveling mode, or, when erected on site, is 320 or more square feet, and is built on a permanent chassis. This bill would modify that definition to mean a structure that was constructed on or after June 15, 1976, with or without a foundation system, and has the same meaning as defined in specified federal law. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/09/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 1005 **Caballero, D** HTML PDF

Local agency: payment: rounding amount.

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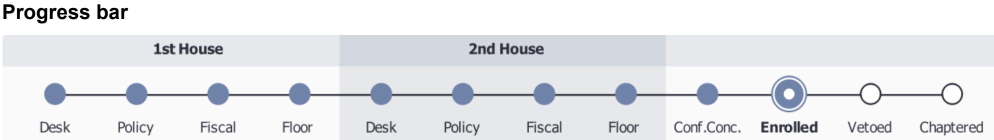

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Position

WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/21/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law requires a public agency to accept specified methods of payment for designated obligations. This bill would authorize a local agency to round the amount of any payment made wholly or partly in cash to the local agency, or any refund or other amount tendered wholly or partly in cash by the local agency, to the nearest $0.05. The bill would apply to a local agency only if the governing body of the local agency adopts, by majority vote, a resolution to make its provisions applicable to the local agency. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/09/2026	**Current Text:**	08/21/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

SB 1014 **Grayson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Development projects: preliminary estimate of required improvements: onsite and offsite improvements.

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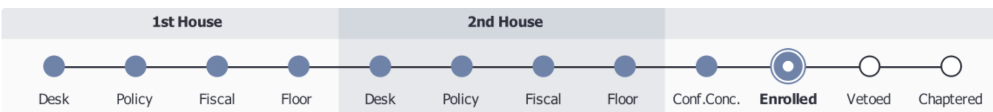

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status:	08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.
Summary:	The Permit Streamlining Act sets forth various procedures for the review and approval of development project applications, including, among other things, requiring each public agency to compile one or more lists that specify in detail the information that will be required from any applicant for a development project. The act also requires a city, county, or city and county to deem an applicant for a housing development project to have submitted a preliminary application upon providing specified information about the proposed project to the city, county, or city and county from which approval for the project is being sought. This bill would permit an applicant who submits a preliminary application for a housing development project, as specified, or an application if a preliminary application is not submitted, to include in the preliminary application or application a request for a preliminary estimate of required improvements, as provided. The bill would require a city, county, or city and county that receives a request under these provisions to provide the preliminary estimate within 30 business days of the submission of the request, as provided. The bill would authorize, for improvements required by a public agency, as specified, the applicant to request, within 30 days of submission, a list of the types of improvements that may be required, as provided. The bill, within 30 business days of deeming an application for a postentitlement phase permit complete, would additionally require the city, county, or city and county to provide the applicant with an itemized list of all onsite and offsite improvements that will be required prior to issuance of, or otherwise in connection with, that permit, as provided. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/10/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/17/2026

SB 1062 **Ochoa Bogh, R** HTML PDF

Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act: fees.

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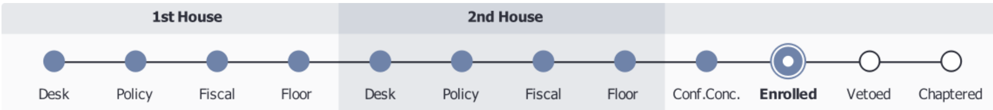

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Western Joshua Tree Conservation Act prohibits any person or public agency from importing into the state, exporting out of the state, or taking, possessing, purchasing, or selling within the state, a western Joshua tree or any part or product of the tree, except as specified. The act authorizes the Department of Fish and Wildlife to permit the taking of a western Joshua tree if specified conditions are met, including, but not limited to, that the permittee mitigates all impacts to, and taking of, the western Joshua tree through measures that are roughly proportional in extent to the impact of the authorized taking of the western Joshua tree. The act authorizes, in lieu of completing the mitigation measures, a permittee to elect to satisfy the mitigation obligation by paying fees pursuant to a specified fee schedule, as provided. Existing law requires the department to annually adjust the fees, as specified. This bill would require the department to consider making the fees proportionate to the impact of a project and the use of tiered fees by project type, size, or other criteria. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced: 02/12/2026

Current Text: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled

Last Amend: 08/20/2026

SB 1072 **Committee on Housing** HTML PDF

Housing omnibus.

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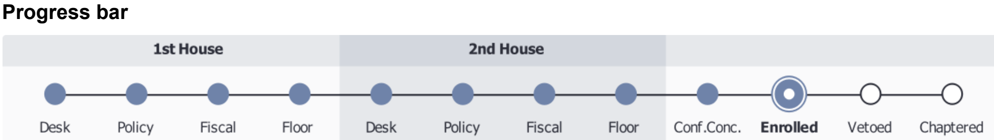

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law authorized the County of Napa, until June 30, 2007, to meet up to 15 percent of its existing share of the regional housing need for lower income households in a specified manner. This bill would repeal this expired authority. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 1085 **Durazo, D** HTML PDF

Water supply planning: housing developments.

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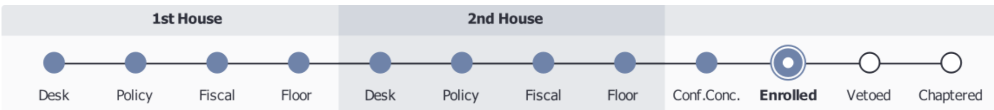

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Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency, as defined, to be responsible for determining whether a project is exempt from CEQA and whether an environmental impact report, a negative declaration, or a mitigated negative declaration is required. Existing law requires a city or county that determines a certain type of project is subject to the requirements of CEQA to identify any public water system that may supply water for the project and to request those public water systems to prepare a specified water supply assessment, as provided. This bill, among other things, would instead require a city or county, upon receipt of a preliminary application for a housing development project that meets certain conditions, or upon a development application for certain projects being determined as complete or deemed complete, to make that identification of public water systems. The bill would require a city or county, within 15 days of receiving an application that meets either of the above-mentioned criteria, to request each identified public water system to determine whether the projected water demand associated with the proposed project was included in the most recently adopted urban water management plan. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 1087 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

Transportation planning: sustainable communities strategies: transportation funding programs.

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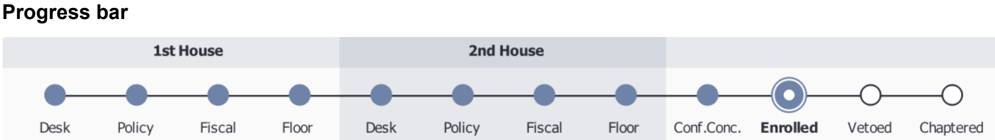

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 31. Noes 9.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires certain transportation planning agencies to prepare and adopt regional transportation plans directed at achieving a coordinated and balanced regional transportation system. Existing law requires a regional transportation plan to include a policy element, a sustainable communities strategy prepared by a metropolitan planning organization, an action element, and a financial element, as provided. Existing law requires those transportation planning agencies to adopt and submit every 4 years, except as provided, an updated regional transportation plan to the California Transportation Commission and the Department of Transportation. This bill would revise and recast the requirements for a sustainable communities strategy, including, among other things, (A) requiring a sustainable communities strategy every 8 years with a progress report after 4 years instead of requiring a sustainable communities strategy every 4 years, (B) requiring the state board to provide each region with greenhouse gas emission reduction targets for 2035 and 2045, and (C) requiring the state board to hold technical workshops before providing those targets. The bill would also revise the state board's process for reviewing sustainable communities strategies and alternative planning strategies, as specified. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 1090 **Pérez, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Planning and zoning: housing development projects: urban lot splits: subdivisions: 2025 Eaton Wildfire: Altadena.

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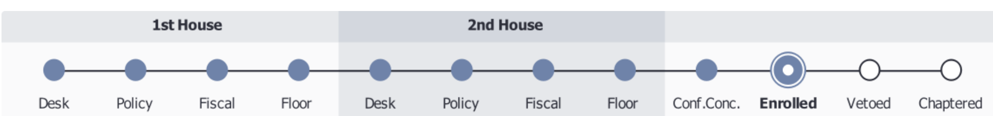

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a county or city may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development project on a subdivided lot, as specified, that meets specified requirements, and requires a local agency to ministerially consider that application, as specified. Existing law requires a local agency to ministerially consider, without discretionary review or a hearing, a parcel map or a tentative and final map for a housing development project that meets specified requirements. This bill would, until January 1, 2030, provide that the above-described ministerial approval requirements do not apply to an application for a proposed housing development or map located in ZIP Code 91001 or 91003 and submitted on or after October 1, 2026, except as specified. (Based on 09/01/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	09/01/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 1091 **Caballero, D** HTML PDF

Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program.

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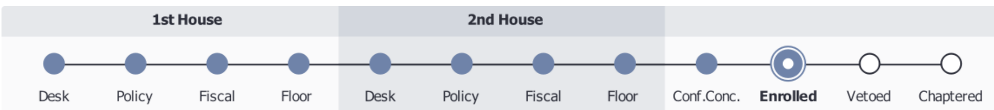

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Position
SUPPORT

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 36. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development in the Business, Consumer Services, and Housing Agency. Existing law, the Governor's Reorganization Plan No. 1 of 2025 (GRP), which became effective on July 5, 2025, transfers the Department of Housing and Community Development to the California Housing and Homelessness Agency, which the GRP also establishes, as of July 1, 2026. Existing law makes the department responsible for administering various housing programs throughout the state, including, among others, the Multifamily Housing Program and the California Emergency Solutions Grants Program. Existing law, upon appropriation, authorizes the department to make either or both loans and grants to rehabilitate, capitalize operating subsidy reserves for, and extend the long-term affordability of department-funded housing projects that have an affordability restriction that has expired, that have an affordability restriction with a remaining term of less than 10 years, or are otherwise at risk for conversion, as provided. This bill would establish the Community Anti-Displacement and Preservation Program for purposes of funding the acquisition and rehabilitation of unrestricted housing and attaching long-term affordability restrictions on the housing, while safeguarding against the displacement of current residents. The bill would require the department to issue a request for qualification to select a private sector entity or consortium to manage the program for a period of 5 years. The bill would require the department to grant prescribed funds to the program manager to implement the program and the program manager to make loans or grants to eligible borrowers, as defined, based on underwriting guidelines approved by the department. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/13/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 1116 | Caballero, D | HTML | PDF

Planning and zoning: housing development projects: subdivisions.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Under the Planning and Zoning Law, the legislative body of a city or county may adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land, as provided. The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps. Existing law authorizes a development proponent to submit an application for a housing development project on a subdivided lot, as specified, that meets specified requirements, and requires a local agency to ministerially consider that application, as specified. Existing law prohibits a local agency from imposing on a housing development on a lot subdivided as specified an objective zoning standard, objective subdivision standard, or objective design standard that, among other things, physically precludes the development of a project built to specified densities. However, with respect to certain lots, existing law allows a local agency to impose a height limit of no less than the height allowed pursuant to the existing zoning designation applicable to the lot. This bill would require the height limits under these provisions to apply exclusively to the physical height of a building rather than the number of floors. The bill would additionally prohibit a local agency from imposing specified front or internal setbacks, except as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/20/2026

SB 1117 | Cervantes, D | HTML | PDF

Accessory dwelling units and junior accessory dwelling units.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: The Planning and Zoning Law provides for the creation by ordinance, or by ministerial approval if the local agency has not adopted an ordinance, of an accessory dwelling unit (ADU) in accordance with specified standards and conditions. Existing law requires fees charged for the construction of ADUs to be determined in accordance with specified provisions of the Mitigation Fee Act. Existing law prohibits a local agency, special district, or water corporation from imposing any impact fee upon the development of an ADU that has 750 square feet of interior livable space or less, and requires any impact fees charged for an ADU that has more than 750 square feet of interior livable space to be charged proportionately in relation to the square footage of the primary dwelling unit. This bill would require the charge for certain accessory dwelling units to be based only on the area in excess of 750 square feet of interior livable space. By changing the duties of local agencies with regard to calculating fees for ADUs, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/08/2026

SB 1125 **Menjivar, D** HTML PDF

Water Rate Assistance Program.

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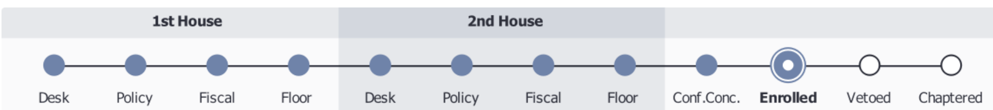

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Existing law requires the State Water Resources Control Board to develop a plan for the funding and implementation of the Low-Income Water Rate Assistance Program. Existing law requires the plan to include, among other things, a description of the method for collecting moneys to support and implement the program and a description of the method for determining the amount of moneys that may need to be collected from water ratepayers to fund the program. This bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Program. As part of the program, the bill would establish the Water Rate Assistance Fund in the State Treasury, available upon appropriation by the Legislature, to provide water affordability assistance for residential water services to low-income residential ratepayers, as specified. The bill would establish separate implementation procedures depending on whether the state board determines that the Legislature appropriated enough moneys from the fund for a partial implementation of the program or a statewide implementation of the program. The bill would require the state board to take various actions in administering the fund, including, among other things, tracking and managing revenue in the fund separately from all other revenue. The bill would require the state board, in consultation with relevant agencies and after a public hearing, to adopt guidelines for implementation of the program and to adopt and submit a report to the Legislature or post the report on its internet website, as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled

Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 1135 **Blakespear, D** HTML PDF

California Wildlife Coexistence Act.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Would require the Department of Fish and Wildlife, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Wildlife Coexistence Program to manage and promote wildlife coexistence by conducting specified activities, including maintaining a statewide wildlife incident reporting tool. The bill would rename the Wolf-Livestock Compensation Pilot Program to the California Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program and would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the program to provide resources to eligible participants for purposes relating to wolves and livestock. The bill would authorize the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, including the cost for implementation, to provide resources to wildlife coexistence partners, as defined, to support efforts required for the Wildlife Coexistence Program and the California Wolf-Livestock Coexistence and Compensation Program. The bill would require the department, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to establish the Wildlife Coexistence Technical Advisory Committee to provide technical guidance, public input, and programmatic recommendations related to the department's wildlife coexistence efforts. The bill would require the department, on or before July 1, 2028, to include specified information on its internet website, as provided. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/17/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1159 **Cabaldon, D** HTML PDF

Artificial intelligence: transparency and governance.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 11 a.m.

Summary: The California Constitution provides that people have the right of access to information concerning the conduct of the people's business. Various provisions of existing law, including the California Public Records Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, and the Ralph M. Brown Act, provide, with some exceptions, for public access to government records and meetings of government bodies. Among those acts, the California Public Records Act defines "person" to include any natural person, corporation, partnership, limited liability company, firm, or association. This bill would specify that, for purposes of the California Public Records Act, the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act, the Ralph M. Brown Act, the Legislative Open Records Act, the Administrative Procedure Act, the California Coastal Act of 1976, and CEQA, "person," "interested person," "participant," "member of the public," as applicable, and any other similar terms under each act referring to those who may engage with governmental agencies, do not include artificial intelligence, as defined, systems, autonomous agents, or robots, whether physical or digital. (Based on 08/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/25/2026

SB 1169 **Grayson, D** HTML PDF

Subdivision Map Act: tentative maps: expiration dates.

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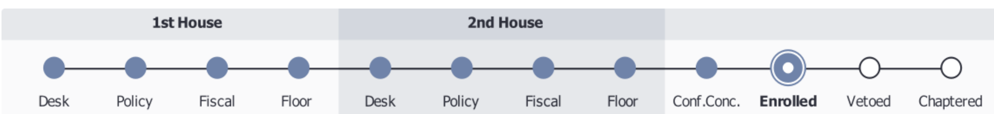

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Subdivision Map Act vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative maps, among other maps. Existing law requires a vesting tentative map to be filed and processed in the same manner as a tentative map, except as specified. The act generally requires a subdivider to file a tentative map with the local agency, as specified, and the local agency, in turn, to approve, conditionally approve, or disapprove the map within a specified time period. Under existing law, an approved tentative map expires 24 months after its approval or conditional approval. Existing law authorizes the approval or conditional approval to be extended up to 24 months pursuant to local ordinance, and by 48 months, as provided, if the subdivider is required to expend more than a certain amount of money to construct, improve, or finance the construction or improvement of public improvements outside the property boundaries of the tentative map, as provided. provided, except as specified. This bill would extend the initial expiration period of an approved or conditionally approved tentative map to 48 months and the extension pursuant to local ordinance to 36 months, except as provided. The bill would also apply all of the above-described timelines to any approved or conditionally approved tentative map that is not expired as of December 31, 2026. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/12/2026

SB 1170 **Durazo, D** HTML PDF

Joint powers agreements: nonprofit housing developers.

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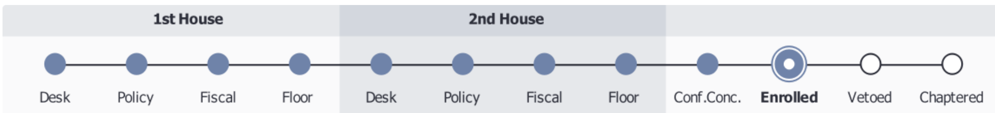

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, as defined, to jointly exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as provided. Among other things, that act also authorizes a mutual water company to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purposes of risk pooling, as specified. The Government Claims Act, among other things, authorizes public entities, mutual water companies, public agencies, water corporations, and mutual water companies to provide insurance under that act by a joint powers agreement, as specified. This bill would additionally authorize a nonprofit housing developer to enter into a joint powers agreement with any public agency for the purpose of risk pooling, and would expand the list of entities authorized to provide insurance by a joint powers agreement to include nonprofit housing developers. The bill would require that, if a nonprofit housing developer enters into a joint powers agreement with one or more public agencies, that the agreement ensure that no participating public agency becomes responsible for the underlying debts or liabilities of the joint powers agreement and that any participating public agency be indemnified against those debts and liabilities. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/18/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled

SB 1187 **Durazo, D** HTML PDF

Open meetings.

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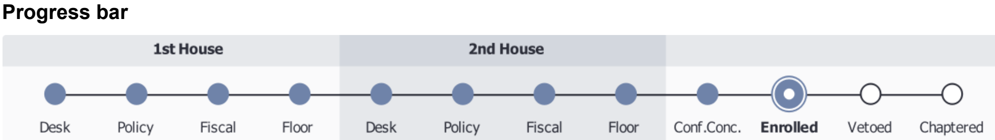

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Position

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Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 4 p.m.

Summary: The Ralph M. Brown Act requires, with specified exceptions, that all meetings of a legislative body, as defined, of a local agency be open and public and that all persons be permitted to attend and participate. Existing law, beginning July 1, 2026, requires eligible legislative bodies, as defined, to have in place a system for electronically accepting and fulfilling requests for meeting agendas and documents. Existing law additionally requires these legislative bodies to translate the agenda for each meeting of that body and to reasonably assist members of the public who wish to translate a public meeting or receive interpretation, as specified. This bill would instead delete the above-described requirements on eligible legislative bodies. (Based on 08/25/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/28/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/06/2026

SB 1196 **McNerney, D** HTML PDF

Small energization projects: electrical service connections.

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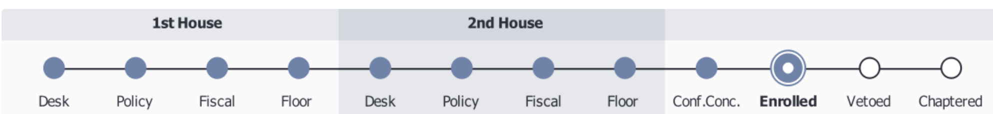

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/21/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Summary: The Powering Up Californians Act requires the Public Utilities Commission to determine the criteria for timely service for electrical customers to be energized, including, among other things, categories of timely electric service through energization, as specified. The act requires the commission to establish reasonable average and maximum target energization time periods to ensure that work is completed in a manner that minimizes delay in meeting the date requested by an electrical customer to the greatest extent possible. This bill would require the commission, by September 30, 2027, in a new or existing proceeding, to establish timelines for electrical corporations to respond to and process requests to energize small energization projects, as provided. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/21/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/29/2026

SB 1228 **Rubio, D** HTML PDF

Advertising displays: exemptions: arenas and redevelopment agency projects.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Outdoor Advertising Act provides for the regulation by the Department of Transportation of advertising displays, as defined, within view of public highways. The act exempts from most of its provisions an advertising display used exclusively to advertise products, goods, or services that are either sold on the premises of an arena or marketed or promoted on the premises of an arena if, among other conditions, the advertising display has been authorized, as of January 1, 2021, by, or in accordance with, a local ordinance, including, but not limited to, a specific plan or sign district adopted in connection with the approval of the arena, as provided. The act requires an advertising display that is located on the premises of an arena and that was erected pursuant to the exemption also to be authorized by, or in accordance with, an ordinance, including, but not limited to, a specific plan or sign district, as provided. This bill would, on and after January 1, 2028, similarly exempt from most provisions of the act an advertising display used exclusively to advertise products, goods, or services that are either sold on the premises of an arena or marketed or promoted on the premises of the arena if, among other conditions, the advertising display has been authorized, as of January 1, 2032, by, or in accordance with a local ordinance or other discretionary approval, including, but not limited to, a specific plan or sign district that benefits the arena, as specified. The bill would define “premises of an arena” to include a public assembly building owned by the City of Los Angeles, as specified. The bill would require, before one of these advertising displays may be placed, a determination from the department or the Federal Highway Administration that the display will not cause a reduction in federal aid funds or otherwise be inconsistent with federal law, federal regulations, or an agreement between the state and a federal agency or department, as specified. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 1242 **Choi, R** HTML PDF

Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Court Program.

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1st House				2nd House							
Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	The Community Assistance, Recovery, and Empowerment (CARE) Act authorizes specified adult persons to petition a civil court to create a voluntary CARE agreement or a court-ordered CARE plan and implement services, to be provided by county behavioral health agencies, to provide behavioral health care, including stabilization medication, housing, and other enumerated services, to adults who are currently experiencing a severe mental illness and have a diagnosis identified in the disorder class schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders, and who meet other specified criteria. Existing law authorizes specified individuals to file a petition to commence the CARE process, including, but not limited to, a spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandparent, or an individual who stands in loco parentis to the respondent. Existing law requires the court to issue an order relieving the original petitioner if the petitioner is someone other than the director of a county behavioral health agency or their designee and appoint the director or their designee as the successor petitioner. Existing law requires the original petitioner to have specified rights to notice of proceedings if the petitioner is a parent or specified family member or the person with whom the respondent resides. Existing law authorizes the court to allow the original petitioner to participate in the respondent’s CARE proceedings to the extent the respondent consents. This bill would authorize the original petitioner to provide specified information regarding the respondent, including the respondent’s condition, treatment history, and housing status. The bill would require the CARE team to review specified parts of the provided information, including that relevant to the respondent’s care and treatment, and would authorize the court to consider that information in evaluating the respondent’s progress and compliance, among other things. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1250 **Cortese, D** **HTML** **PDF**

State highway system: wildlife connectivity.

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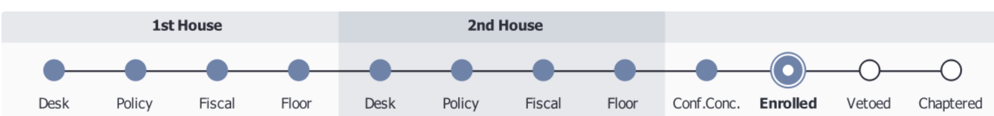

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Position
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Bill information

Status:	08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law requires Caltrans, in consultation with the California Transportation Commission, to prepare a robust asset management plan to guide selection of projects for the state highway operation and protection program (SHOPP). This bill would require the department, in connection with each revision of the asset management plan, to prepare and publish a supplemental list of wildlife connectivity improvements on the state highway system, as specified, and would require the department to submit the supplemental list to the commission for review and comments before the final list is published. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 1256 **Jones, R** HTML PDF

Subdivision Map Act: action or proceeding.

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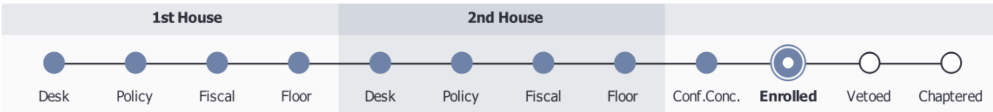

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 1.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. CEQA requires that an action or proceeding to attack, review, set aside, void, or annul specified acts or decisions of a public agency on the grounds of noncompliance with CEQA be commenced in accordance with specified timeframes. Existing law, the Subdivision Map Act, vests the authority to regulate and control the design and improvement of subdivisions in the legislative body of a local agency and sets forth procedures governing the local agency's processing, approval, conditional approval or disapproval, and filing of tentative, final, and parcel maps, and the modification thereof. The act requires an action or proceeding against a decision of a local agency taken pursuant to that act to be commenced within a certain time period, as specified. This bill would prohibit an action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act from being maintained if certain criteria exist, including that the action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act includes substantially similar claims or issues to claims or issues raised in an action or proceeding to enforce CEQA and the defendant in the action or proceeding to enforce the Subdivision Map Act was the defendant in the action or proceeding to enforce CEQA. The bill would provide that its provisions do not prohibit or abrogate specified actions, including the filing of timely objections to an agency's return to a writ seeking to enforce its specific mandates or timely filing of a separate action relating to the same project, as specified. The bill would repeal these provisions on January 1, 2032. (Based on 06/24/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/19/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	06/24/2026

SB 1268 **Gonzalez, D** HTML PDF

Outdoor public recreation spaces: equitable access.

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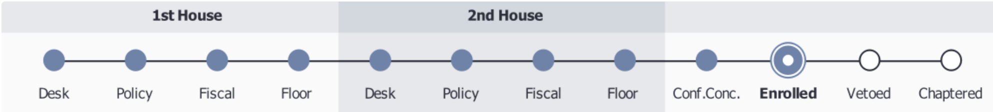

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	By Executive Order No. N-82-20, Governor Gavin Newsom directed the Natural Resources Agency to combat the biodiversity and climate crises by, among other things, establishing the California Biodiversity Collaborative and conserving at least 30% of the state's lands and coastal waters by 2030. Existing law establishes the Equitable Outdoor Access Act (act), which sets forth the state's commitment to ensuring all Californians can benefit from, and have meaningful access to, the state's rich cultural and natural resources. Existing law declares that it is state policy, among other things, to ensure that all Californians have equitable opportunities to safe and affordable access to nature and access to the benefits of nature, and to prevent and minimize the intentional and unwarranted limitation of sustainable public access to public lands, where appropriate, including, but not limited to, local, regional, state, and federal parks, rivers, lakes, beaches, forests, mountain ranges, deserts, and other natural landscapes. Existing law requires specified state agencies to consider and incorporate, as appropriate, the state policy when revising, adopting, or establishing policies, regulations, or grant criteria, or making expenditures, as specified. Existing law requires all state agencies implementing the above-described state policy to do so in a manner consistent with the mission of their agency and that protects the health and safety of the public and conserves natural and cultural resources. This bill would establish the Outdoors for All initiative, to be administered by the Natural Resources Agency, in consultation with specified state entities, to advance the objectives of the act and to implement and update specified priorities, including, among other related priorities, establishing outdoor public recreation spaces, as defined, connecting people and the outdoors, and aligning funding to achieve the initiative's goals, as specified. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1272 **Menjivar, D** HTML PDF

Local ordinances: administrative fines or penalties.

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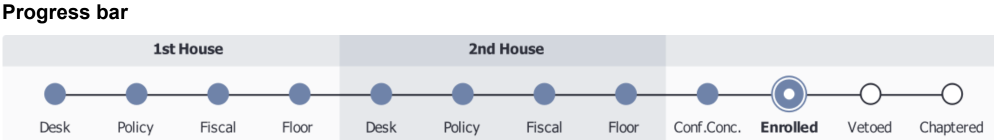

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Position
NEUTRAL AS AM

Bill information

Status:	08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as defined, to, by ordinance, make any violation of an ordinance subject to an administrative fine or penalty. Existing law requires a local agency to set forth, by ordinance, the administrative procedures that govern the imposition, enforcement, collection, and administrative review of those administrative fines or penalties. Existing law requires the administrative procedures to provide for a reasonable period of time, as specified in the ordinance, for a person responsible for a continuing violation to correct or otherwise remedy the violation prior to the imposition of administrative fines or penalties, when the violation pertains to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety. This bill would require, for any violation pertaining to building, plumbing, electrical, or other similar structural or zoning issues, that do not create an immediate danger to health or safety, of any ordinance enacted by the local agency, the reasonable period of time to correct or otherwise remedy the violation to be no less than 6 months if certain conditions are met, including that the property involved is an owner-occupied residential property containing 4 units or less and the current owner of the property submits a sworn affidavit that the current owner was not responsible for any action that caused the violation and that the current owner had no knowledge of the violation at the time the owner took title to the property. These provisions would not apply to an administrative fine or penalty imposed for a violation of various laws, regulations, and ordinances, as specified. By requiring a sworn affidavit, the bill would expand the crime of perjury, thereby imposing a state-mandated local program. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/23/2026

SB 1274 **Archuleta, D** HTML PDF

Industrial cities.

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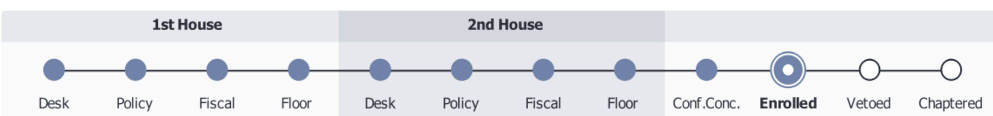

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/21/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.
Summary:	Existing law defines terms for the identification of state and local governmental entities. This bill would define an industrial city. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026 (Spot bill)	**Current Text:**	08/21/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	07/02/2026

SB 1283 **Ashby, D** HTML PDF

Electric vehicle charging stations: installation: permits.

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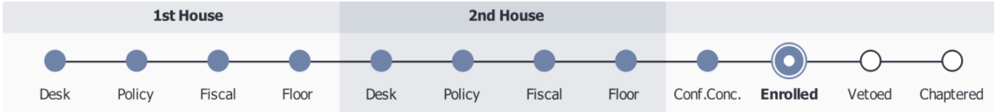

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: Existing law requires a city, county, or city and county (local government) to administratively approve an application to install an electric vehicle charging station (EV station) through the issuance of a building permit or similar nondiscretionary permit. Existing law requires those EV stations to meet all applicable safety and performance standards established by specified entities. This bill would require this administrative approval to extend to EV stations with a canopy, as defined, or onsite energy storage systems sized to support charging. (Based on 08/27/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SB 1322 **Richardson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Community Care Expansion Program.

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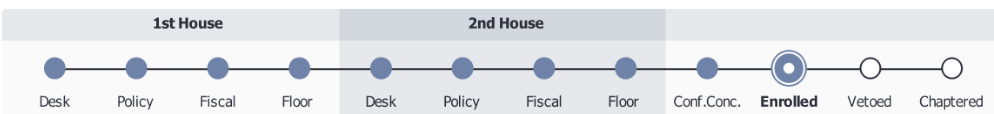

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Position
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Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Ordered to special consent calendar. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 40. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Community Care Expansion Program, under the administration of the State Department of Social Services. Under the program, subject to appropriation by the Legislature, the department awards grants to qualified grantees to administer projects for the acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of property to be operated as residential adult and senior care facilities, or to promote the sustainability of existing licensed residential adult and senior care facilities through the provision of capitalized operating subsidy reserves. Existing law authorizes the department to enter into an agreement with one or more entities to facilitate the grant awards. Existing law requires the contracting entity to act as a third-party administrator to provide operational services under the contract, including, but not limited to, developing an online application portal and processing invoices and making grant payments. This bill would require the department to develop the grant application for tribes in consultation with tribes in the event the program obtains additional funding available to tribes. The bill would require the department to include its existing tribal liaison or their designee in discussions throughout the grant process to ensure tribal sovereignty is honored. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1337 **Richardson, D** **HTML** **PDF**

State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission: air districts and local governments: transportation fuels refining facilities: memoranda of understanding.

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/28/2026 - In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes the Division of Petroleum Market Oversight within the State Energy Resources Conservation and Development Commission to, among other things, provide independent oversight and analysis of the transportation fuels market for the protection of consumers by identifying market design flaws, market power abuses, and any other manner by which market participants act to harm competition or act contrary to the best interests of the consumers in the state. Existing law requires the director of the division, when requested, to appear before the appropriate policy committees of the Legislature to provide an update on the division’s performance as compared to its objectives, the status of competition in the transportation fuels markets, and other information the committees' request. This bill would require the commission, on or before January 31, 2029, to seek to enter into memoranda of understanding with relevant air districts and local governments with transportation fuels refining facilities within their jurisdictions, as identified by the commission, to enable the further coordination that is needed to support management of the transportation fuels sector and to ensure the transportation fuels sector is successfully managed and maintains environmental, public health, labor, economic, and consumer protections. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1344 **Cabaldon, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Civil actions: housing development projects.

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Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Desk	Policy	Fiscal	Floor	Conf.Conc.	**Enrolled**	Vetoed	Chaptered

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 5.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law provides that in a civil action brought by a plaintiff to challenge a housing development project that meets or exceeds the requirements for low- or moderate-income housing, a defendant may seek an order requiring the plaintiff to furnish an undertaking as security for costs and damages that may be incurred by the defendant if the bringing of the action would result in preventing or delaying the project, as specified. Existing law limits the liability of the plaintiff who must furnish the undertaking to $500,000. Existing law also permits a defendant in a civil action challenging the approval or permitting of a priority housing development project, as defined, to bring a special motion to strike the pleading. Existing law requires the court to deny the motion to strike if the court determines, based on the pleadings, affidavits, and administrative record if applicable, that the plaintiff has established a probability of prevailing on the claim. This bill would increase the above-referenced liability limit to $1,000,000. The bill would also generally apply the above provisions to priority care developments, as defined, that provide supportive housing or other housing assistance in connection with behavioral health services and other specified purposes. (Based on 08/30/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/18/2026

SB 1361 **Durazo, D** HTML PDF

Transit-oriented housing developments: local governments: transit agencies and projects.

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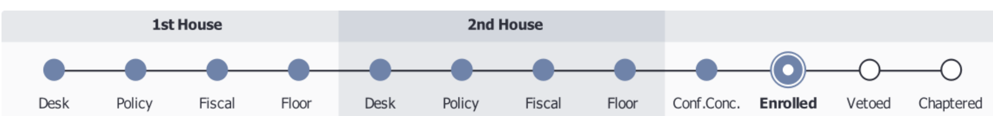

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law requires a housing development project to be an allowed use as a transit-oriented housing development if certain requirements are met. Existing law provides that these provisions do not apply to a local agency until July 1, 2026, unless the local agency takes specified actions. Existing law defines various terms for these purposes. Existing law prohibits a local government from adopting any requirement that applies to a project solely or partially on the basis that the project is seeking approval as a transit-oriented housing development, as specified. This bill would additionally prohibit a local government with an existing or planned transit-oriented development stop from taking specified actions with respect to transit agencies and transit projects. (Based on 08/18/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/18/2026

SB 1367 **Cervantes, D** HTML PDF

Planning and zoning: detention facilities.

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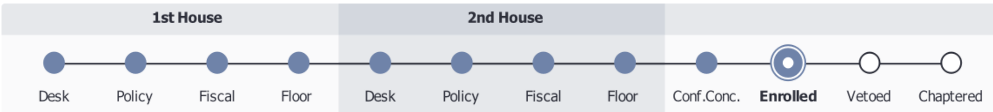

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law authorizes the legislative body of any county or city to adopt ordinances that, among other things, regulate the use of buildings, structures, and land as between industry, business, residences, open space, including agriculture, recreation, enjoyment of scenic beauty, use of natural resources, and other purposes. This bill would prohibit a city or county from approving new land uses in a manner that authorize construction of a detention facility or changes of use that permit use of an existing building as a detention facility, as defined for purposes of these provisions. (Based on 08/25/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/25/2026

SB 1370 **Stern, D** HTML PDF

Covered wildfire mitigation projects: consolidated and expedited review.

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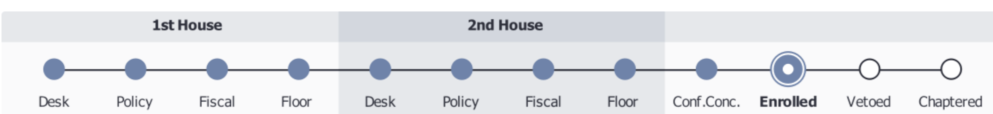

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status: 09/01/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Unanimous consent granted to take up without reference to file. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law establishes in the Natural Resources Agency the Department of Forestry and Fire Protection, which is known as and may be referred to as CAL-FIRE. Existing law establishes in CAL-FIRE the Office of the State Fire Marshal and requires that office to establish the Community Wildfire Mitigation Assistance Program to coordinate regional and local efforts with state policies, strategies, and programs for community wildfire mitigation in order to improve wildfire preparedness and prevention, with an emphasis on the most vulnerable communities. This bill would require that, notwithstanding any other law, any state-level environmental and resource permits, approvals, consultations, and reviews required for a covered wildfire mitigation project, as defined, be consolidated into a single coordinated review by a project review team, as defined, and administered jointly by the consolidated review agencies, defined as the Natural Resources Agency in coordination with the California Environmental Protection Agency. The bill would require an applicant seeking authorization to undertake a covered wildfire mitigation project to submit a single, consolidated application package to the consolidated review agencies. The bill would require a decision to be rendered by the consolidated review agencies within 60 calendar days of the consolidated review agencies deeming an application is complete, as provided, and would authorize the applicant and the consolidated review agencies to agree to extend the 60-day timeline if both parties agree to the extension. The bill would require the approvals to be in writing and to include specified information, including, among other things, a description of the project and a list of permits, agreements, consultations, or approvals waived by the review agencies' authorization. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/28/2026

SB 1375 **Cortese, D** HTML PDF

California Environmental Quality Act: exemption: urban intermodal rail station project.

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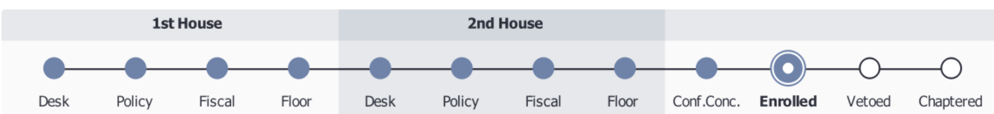

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/21/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 3 p.m.

Summary: The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires a lead agency to prepare a mitigated negative declaration for a project that may have a significant effect on the environment if revisions in the project would avoid or mitigate that effect and there is no substantial evidence that the project, as revised, would have a significant effect on the environment. Existing law exempts from CEQA a public project for the improvement, institution, or increase of passenger rail service, including the maintenance, construction, or rehabilitation of stations, terminals, or existing operations facilities that will be exclusively used by zero-emission trains or specified rolling stock or locomotives, as provided. This bill would exempt from CEQA, except as specified, a public urban, intermodal rail station project within a long-urbanized area within the statewide passenger rail network, at which high-capacity light, commuter, and intercity rail services converge that meets specified conditions, including, among other requirements, a requirement for compliance with various environmental laws and for the adoption of a plan for how any displacement from the project will be fully addressed, as provided. The bill would require a lead agency, if it determines that a project is not subject to CEQA pursuant to this exemption, and it determines to carry out the project, to file a notice of exemption with the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation and the county clerk of the county in which the project is located, as provided. The bill would permit exemption only for projects for which a notice of exemption is filed before January 1, 2032. (Based on 08/19/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/21/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/06/2026

SB 1383 **Arreguín, D** HTML PDF

Housing development: density bonus: incentives or concessions: labor standards.

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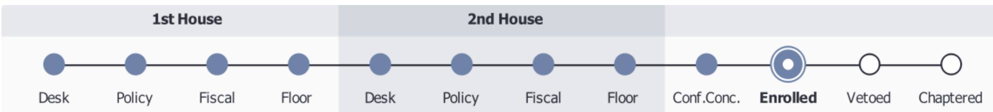

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/30/2026 - Read third time. Passed. Ordered to the Senate. In Senate. Concurrence in Assembly amendments pending. Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 29. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law, commonly referred to as the Density Bonus Law, requires a city or county to provide a developer that proposes a housing development within the city or county with a density bonus, waivers or reductions of development standards, parking ratios, and other incentives or concessions, as specified, if the developer agrees to construct certain types of housing, including, among other types of housing, housing that will include specified percentages of units for rental or sale to lower income households or very low income households, as specified. Existing law requires a city or county to grant incentives or concessions requested by an applicant for a density bonus except under prescribed circumstances. Existing law defines “incentives or concessions” to include, among other things, a reduction in site development standards or a modification of zoning code requirements or architectural design requirements that exceed the minimum building standards, as specified, and regulatory incentives or concessions proposed by the developer or the city or county that result in identifiable and actual cost reductions to provide for affordable housing costs, as specified. This bill would exclude, for buildings over 85 feet in height above grade, a reduction in site development standards, a modification of zoning code or architectural design requirements, and other regulatory incentives or concessions that include or relate to a labor standard, as defined, that have been adopted by the local government entity from the definition of “incentives or concessions.” The bill would provide that, for purposes of these provisions, the applicable labor standards are those that do not exceed certain statutory requirements, as specified, as those requirements existed on December 31, 2025. This bill contains other related provisions. (Based on 08/21/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 1388 **Durazo, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Affordable Housing Risk Reduction Program.

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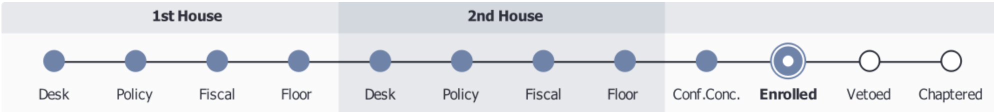

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status:	08/28/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 30. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law establishes the Department of Housing and Community Development and requires it to administer various programs intended to promote the development of housing, including the Multifamily Housing Program, pursuant to which the department provides assistance in the form of deferred payment loans to pay for the eligible costs of development of specified types of housing projects, as provided. This bill would establish the Affordable Housing Risk Reduction Program, administered by the department, to provide technical assistance and supportive resources to affordable housing providers to help them mitigate risk in their portfolio and secure more affordable insurance options. The bill would require the department to develop technical assistance to support affordable housing providers, and would authorize the department and third-party consultants to provide both individual technical assistance to affordable housing providers and develop technical assistance tools that can be made broadly accessible to those providers. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 1423 **Stern, D** **HTML** **PDF**

Regional planning: standardized spatial planning datasets.

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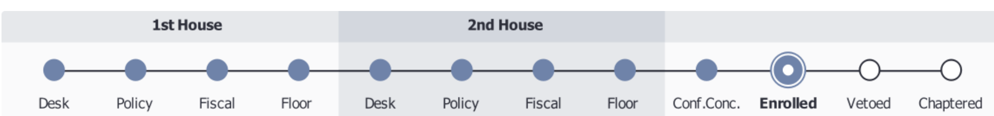

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Position
REVIEW

Bill information

Status:	08/30/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 28. Noes 10.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.
Summary:	Existing law establishes the Office of Land Use and Climate Innovation in the Governor’s office for the purpose of serving the Governor and the Governor’s cabinet as staff for long-range planning and research and constituting the comprehensive state planning agency. This bill would require the office, on or before July 1, 2028, to

compile, standardize, maintain, and make publicly available through a consolidated online platform a core set of statewide standardized spatial planning datasets, as defined. The bill would require the datasets to include specified categories of information, including hazardous data, natural resource sensitivity data, and agricultural value data, as provided. The bill would also require the office, on or before January 1, 2029, to develop and provide guidance for agencies to inform how to use and integrate the datasets in regional planning processes and products. The bill would require the office to update those datasets as new or revised data becomes available from the originating state or federal agencies. This bill would permit state, regional, and local governments to consider use of the standardized spatial planning datasets published by the office in the development and production of land use and infrastructure plans, as specified. (Based on 08/13/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/30/2026 - Enrollment
		Last Amend:	08/13/2026

SB 1425 **Cortese, D** **HTML** **PDF**

High-Speed Rail Authority: property: operating right-of-way.

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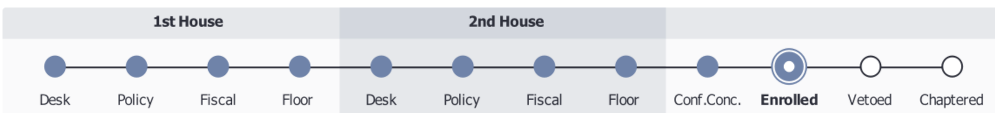

Tracking form

Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/31/2026 - Enrolled and presented to the Governor at 6 p.m.

Summary: The California High-Speed Rail Act creates the High-Speed Rail Authority to develop and implement a high-speed rail system in the state, with specified powers and duties, including the power to acquire rights-of-way through purchase or eminent domain, as specified. This bill would establish a permit program, administered by the authority, for encroachments on the authority's operating right-of-way. The bill would make any person who installs or performs an encroachment within the authority's operating right-of-way, without a permit, guilty of a misdemeanor, except as provided. The bill would also make any person who willfully damages any feature of the high-speed train system or any portion of the authority's operating right-of-way guilty of a misdemeanor. The bill would provide for civil penalties for specified categories of encroachment and, unless authorized by law or an encroachment permit, would make it unlawful to manage water flows in certain ways that impact the high-speed train system or the authority's operating right-of-way, as specified. The bill would authorize the authority or the Attorney General to recover these civil penalties. The bill would require all moneys, including moneys from permit fees and civil penalties, collected pursuant to its provisions to be deposited into the High-Speed Rail Property Fund, except for the award of any reasonable attorney's fees and costs provided to the recovering agency to recoup the cost of litigation, as provided. The bill would, upon appropriation by the Legislature, make the penalty moneys available to the authority for use in the development, improvement, and maintenance of the high-speed rail system, and the other moneys in the fund available for administering these provisions. This bill contains other related provisions and other existing laws. (Based on 08/28/2026 text)

Introduced:	02/20/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/21/2026

SB 1438 **Committee on Local Government** HTML PDF

Local government: investments and deposits.

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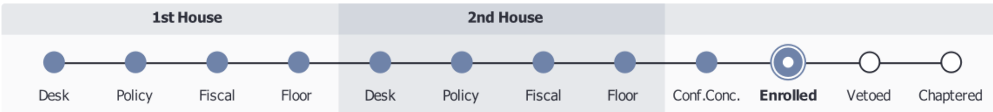

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: Existing law regulates the investment of public funds by local agencies, as defined. Existing law authorizes the legislative body of a local agency, as specified, that has money in a sinking fund or in its treasury not required for immediate needs to invest the money as it deems wise or expedient in certain securities and financial instruments. Among other things, existing law authorizes investment in commercial paper issued by entities meeting one of 2 sets of specified requirements and in United States dollar denominated senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by specified development banks if certain conditions are met. Existing law prohibits investment in securities that could result in zero-interest accrual unless issued by the United States government in the event, and for the duration, of a period of negative market interest rates. Existing law removes that exception on January 1, 2031. This bill would revise and recast the provisions regulating investment of public funds by local agencies, including, among other things, additionally authorizing investment in commercial paper issued by an entity organized as a federally or state-chartered bank or a federally or state-licensed branch of a foreign bank and in senior unsecured unsubordinated obligations issued or unconditionally guaranteed by the Inter-American Investment Corporation. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	03/11/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	06/01/2026

SB 1439 **Committee on Local Government** HTML PDF

Local government: omnibus bill.

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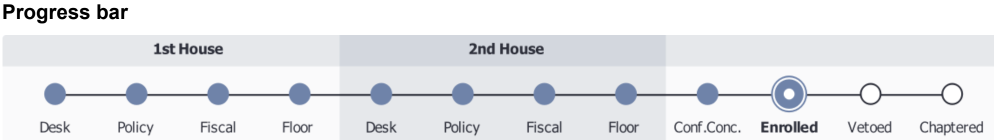

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 08/27/2026 - Assembly amendments concurred in. (Ayes 39. Noes 0.) Ordered to engrossing and enrolling.

Summary: The Joint Exercise of Powers Act authorizes 2 or more public agencies, by agreement, to form a joint powers authority to exercise any power common to the contracting parties, as specified. Existing law requires a joint powers agreement to state the purpose of the agreement or the power to be exercised, and to provide for the method by which the purpose will be accomplished or the manner in which the power will be exercised. The act grants the agency the common power specified in the agreement and authorizes the agency to exercise that power in the manner provided in the agreement. Existing law authorizes a governing body that satisfies certain conditions to delegate its functions to an advisory body. This bill would define the terms “advisory body,” “policy formation,” “program development,” and “program implementation” for purposes of that provision. (Based on 08/31/2026 text)

Introduced:	03/11/2026	**Current Text:**	08/31/2026 - Enrolled
		Last Amend:	08/19/2026

SR 71 **Arreguín, D** HTML PDF

Relative to affordable homeownership.

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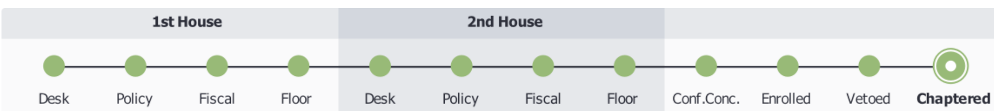

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Position
WATCH

Bill information

Status: 02/05/2026 - Read. Adopted. (Ayes 35. Noes 0.)

Summary: Would resolve that the Senate recognizes the vital and unique role of affordable homeownership in strengthening California’s economic future, promoting racial and economic equity, and building intergenerational stability for working families. (Based on 02/06/2026 text)

Introduced:	01/20/2026	**Current Text:**	02/06/2026 - Enrolled

Total Measures: 159
Total Tracking Forms: 159